TEN Grammaticall Chapters,

VVith Latine, Conſtrued and Parſed *according to them, For to Introduct* vnto the vnderſtanding of LILLIES *Grammar.*

By *Edmund Riue*, Inſtructer in the Originall Languages; Dwelling neere Chriſt-Church in LONDON.

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Chapter 1.

1. EVery word, which may haue a, or the, put afore it, is a noune substantiue: as, a booke, the wisedome, and it is declined in one of the fiue declensions. 2. In the first declension, filia a daughter, nata a daughter, dea a goddesse, mula a mule, equa a mare, liberta a woman free late bond, anima a soule, domina a lady, haue their datiue & ablatiue plurall in abus. 3. familia a familie, standing next after pater a father, mater a mother, and filius a son, hath his genitiue singular familias: otherwise familiæ. 4. nounes in am, as Adam, haue genitiue and datiue in æ, but the other cases in am. 5. Yet sometimes such nounes, and most other Hebrew names are vsed vndeclined. 6. nounes in as, as Thomas, haue the accusatiue in am, or an, and the other cases like the example. 7. nounes in es, as alabastrites alabaster stone: haue the accusatiue in en, the vocatiue and ablatiue in e and a. 8. nounes in e, as grammatice a grammer, haue the genitiue in es, the datiue in e, the accusatiue in en, the vocatiue and ablatiue in e. 9. and all these in the plurall number are declined wholy like the example. 10. in the second declension, nounes in vs, as discipulus a scholler, make the vocatiue in e, as discipule. 11. but proper names of men, ending in ius, haue their vocatiue in one i, as Terentius Terence, vocatiue Terenti. 12. So filius a sonne, and genius ones nature, make their vocatiue in one. i. 13. agnus a lambe, vulgus the common people, chorus a company of singers, lucus a thick wood, populus a people, fluvius a riuer, haue their vocatiue in e, and us. 14. Deus God, genitiue dei, datiue deo, accusatiue deum, vocatiue deus, ablatiue deo, plurall nomi-

natiue dij, genitiue deorum, datiue dijs, accusatiue deos, vocatiue dij, ablatiue dijs. 15. nounes in os, as logos, speach, haue accusatiue in on, the vocatiue in e, the genitiue plurall in orum or ôn, and the rest like the example. 16. but certaine nounes in os, called atticall, as apollos, make their genitiue in o, and datiue in o, the accusatiue in on, the vocatiue in os, the ablatiue in o. 17. nounes in eus, the dipthong, as orpheus, haue genitiue in ei or eos, datiue in ei, accusatiue in ea, the vocatiue in eu, the ablatiue in eo. 18. and all these, whole plurall is not mentioned, are declined wholy plurally like the example. 19. nounes of the neuter gender, in what declension soeuer they be, haue their accusatiue and vocatiue, the same as is the nominatiue: and all three plurally are the selfe same word ending euer there in a, and regnum a kingdome, is the example of neuters in the second declension. 20. in the third declension, vis force, rauis hoarsnes, cucumis a cucumber, tussis the cough, sitis thirst, amussis a carpenters rule, charybdis a gulfe so called, Thamesis the riuer Thames, maguderis the hearbe laserpitium, make their accusatiue in im, and their ablatiue in i onely. 21. buris a plough taile, peluis a bason, clauis a key, securis an axe, puppis the hindeck of a ship, torquis a costly necke chaine, turris a tower, restis a rope, febris an ague, nauis a ship, bipennis a twibill, aqualis an ewer, make the accusatiue in em and im, and the ablatiue in e and i. 22. ignis fire, amnis a riuer, anguis a snake, vnguis the naile of an hand, vectis a doze bar, & nounes in trix deriued of verbs, as victrix a cõqueresse, make their ablatiue in e & i. 23. substantiues in is, which somtimes are adiectiues, as vocalis a vowell, which may be an adiectiue signifying pertaining to the voyce, doe make their ablatiue in i. 24. so doe the names of moneth ending in er and is, as aprilis aprill, december, and likewise centussis an hundred pound. 25. neuters in al, ar, and e, as tribunal a iudgement seate, calcar a spurre, mare the sea, make their ablatiue

in

in i, their nominatiue plurall in ia, their genitiue in ium. 26. but far corne, jubar a sunne beame, hepar the liuer, nectar a precious sweet licour, gausape an haire mantle, præsepe a Bee hiue, make their ablatiue in e, and plurally they follow the common rule of neuters, making their nominatiue plurall not in ia, but in a onely, and their genitiue not in ium, but in um. 27. Yet præsepe hath his plurall nominatiue in ia, and genitiue in ium, and apluſtre a flagge or banner, hath his nominatiue plurall apluſtra and apluſtria. 28. nounes ending in two or three conſonants, as mons a mountaine, vrbs a citie, make their genitiue plurall in ium, as montium, vrbium. 29. ſo doe nounes hauing no more ſillables in the genitiue, than they haue in the nominatiue, as menſis a moneth, genitiue menſis, genitiue plurall menſium. 30. theſe alſo make their genitiue plurall in ium, namely dis rith, lis ſtrife, vis force, plurally vires, ſal ſalt, manes ghoſts, penates houſhold gods, linter a cock-boate, vter a bottle, as a pound weight, mas a male, vas vadis a ſuerty, nox a night, nix ſnow, os oſſis a bone, faux a iawe, mus a mouſe, cor an heart, dos a dowrie, os oris a mouth, glis a dormouſe, cos a whetſtone, fores a dooze, pugillares a paire of writing tables, annales chronicles. 31. but theſe excepted from the aforeſaid rules, make their genitiue in um, hyems winter, princeps a Prince, particeps a partaker, municeps a free denizon, forceps a paire of tongs, cælebs a batchiler, one neuer married, cliens a clyent, conſors a conſort, manceps a buyer or ſeller of a thing of the people vpon a rent, proceres pæres of a realme, lemures hobgoblins, primores the tip, or ſtates, canis a dog, panis bread, Vates a Prophet, juvenis a young man, opes wealth, Apes a Bee, ſenex an olde man, precis of prayer, volucris a bird, halcyonis a king-fiſher, and all nounes in er, as frater a brother. 32. ales a bird, maketh alituum, and alitum, Bos an Oxe, or Cowe, hath boum, and in the datiue and ablatiue bobus and bubus. 33. feaſt names, which onely are

vsed in the plurall number, although they make their genitiue in orum, as doth Vinalia Saint Martins feasts: yet they make their datiue and ablatiue in ibus, and are of the third declension: sauing quinquatria a feast during fiue dayes kept at Athens, which is like regna. 34. masculine and feminine substantiues, and also adiectiues of three articles, both which make their genitiue plurall in ïum, make their accusatiue plurall in eis, as well as in es, as monteis mountaines, parteis parts, fœliceis happy, tristeis sad, in the masculine or feminine gender. 35. Greeke nounes in is or ys, making their genitiue in ios or eôs, or yos, make their accusatiue by changing the s of the nominatiue into n, and their ablatiue in i, and their genitiue plurall in ium, or eôn, as syntaxis construction, genitiue syntaxios, or syntaxeôs, accusatiue syntaxin, ablatiue syntaxi, plurall genitiue syntaxium or syntaxeôn, accusatiue syntaxes or syntaxeis, and the other cases like the example. 36. and those which make their genitiue in os or is, a consonant being immediatly afore os or is, make their accusatiue in em and a, and their accusatiue plurall in es and as, and the other cases like the example, as heros a noble man, genitiue herois or heroos, accusatiue heroem or heroa, accusatiue plurall heroes or heroas. 37. and those nounes which haue both genitiues singular, haue in the other cases the double proprieties correspondent, as paris, hauing paridos, and parios hath accusatiue paridem, parida, and parin, &c. 38. Greeke feminines in o, as eccho a resounding noise, hath their genitiue in vs, and all the other cases in o. 39. These Greeke names make their vocatiue by casting s from the nominatiue, namely Pallas, Ædipus, Panthus, Tethys, Phyllis, Alexis, Achilles, Amaryllis, Daphnis; as vocatiue Achille, Daphni, &c. 40. Nounes of the neuter gender ending in ma, haue sometimes their datiue and ablatiue plurall in tis, as well as in tibus: as problema a probleme, datiue and ablatiue plurall problematis or problematibus

matibus. 41. **In the fourth declenſion,** acus **a needle,** lacus **a lake,** artus **limbes,** arcus **a bowe,** tribus **a tribe,** ficus **a figge or figge tree,** ſpecus **a denne,** quercus **an oake,** partus **a birth,** portus **an hauen,** veru **a broach, make datiue and ablatiue plurall in** ibus, **as** portubus. 42. Ieſus **hath in the accuſatiue** Ieſum, **and in euery caſe elſe** Ieſu. 43. Domus **an houſe, genitiue** domi **or** domus, **datiue** domui, **accuſatiue** domum, **vocatiue** domus, **ablatiue** domo, **plurall nominatiue** domus, **genitiue** domorum **or** domuum, **datiue** domibus, **accuſatiue** domos, **vocatiue** domus, **ablatiue** domibus. 44. **After this manner are declined more nounes ſet downe in the laſt rule ſauing one of** quæ genus. 45. **Nounes in** u, **are not declined in the ſingular number, but plurally thus,** nominatiue cornua **hornes, genitiue** cornuum **datiue** cornibus, **accuſatiue** cornua, **vocatiue** cornua, **ablatiue** cornibus. 46. **In all theſe declenſions olde writers haue vſed ſome other terminations, as** aulai **of an hall, for** aulæ: **and** concubitu **to carnall copulation for** concubitui, **and** die **of a day,** for diei, &c. **which when they occurre are to be obſerued.**

2. 47. **Euery word, which may haue** things, **or** perſons, **put to it, is an adiectiue: as few** things, **wiſe** perſons. 48. Totus **the whole,** ſolus **alone,** vllus **any,** alter **one of two,** vter **whether,** neuter **neither, and the compounds of theſe, as** nullus **none,** &c. **are declined like** vnus. 49. **But** alius **another,** alia, aliud, **genitiue** alius, **datiue** alij, **accuſatiue** alium, aliam, aliud, &c. 50. Vber **plentifull,** ſupplex **humbly intreating,** memor **mindfull,** inops **needie,** vetus **olde, make their nominatiue plurall neuter in** a, **their genitiue in** um, **not in** ia, **nor in** ium. 51. Duo **two, is declined like** ambo **both.** 52. Plus **more, is declined, genitiue** pluris, **accuſatiue** plus, **vocatiue** plus, **ablatiue** pluri, **pluraliter nominatiue** hi et hæ plures et hæc pluria vel plura, &c. **like** triſtes. 53. **Nounes of the comparatiue degree are thus declined,** nominatiue hic et hæc durior **harder or more hard,** et hoc durius, **genitiue** oris, **datiue**

tiue ori, accusatiue hunc et hanc orem, et hoc us, vocatiue masculine and feminine or, and us, ablatiue ore vel ori: plurall nominatiue hi et hæ ores, et hæc ora, genitiue orum, datiue oribus, &c. 54. The comparatiue degree is made by putting or, vnto the first case of the positiue ending in i: and the superlatiue degree is made by putting ssimus vnto that case, as from fælici happy, is formed fælicior, more happy, and fæliciſſimus most happy. 55. Adiectiues ending in er, haue their superlatiue by adding thereto rimus, as miser wretched miserrimus. 56. Facilis easie, gracilis slender, agilis quicke, docilis teachable, similis like, humilis humble, make their superlatiue by changing is into limus, as facillimus. 57. Adiectiues ending in us, with a vowell immediatly afore us, haue their comparatiue by taking afore them magis, and their superlatiue by taking afore them maximè, as pius godly, magis pius more godly, maximè pius most godly. 58. Yet from such nounes there are sometimes read comparatiues in or, and superlatiues in ssimus, as from strenuus stout, strenuior; from egregius notable, egregiſſimus: from mirificus is made mirificiſſimus exceeding meruailous; also piſſimus or pientiſſimus most godly or mercifull: from ipse very, is formed ipſiſſimus: from tuus thine, tuiſſimus most thine. 59. There is also read from exiguus small exiguiſſimus, and from dexter right, dextimus; and from maturus ripe, maturimus, and maturiſſimus. 60. From the verbs dico I say, loquor I speake, volo I will, facio I make, are deriued adiectiues making their comparatiue in entior, and their superlatiue in entiſſimus: as maledicus euill speaking, magniloquus lofty speaking, maleuolus euill willing, magnificus sumptuous, magnificentior, magnificentiſſimus. 61. These adiectiues are compared out of rule, bonus good, melior, optimus; malus bad, peior, peſſimus; magnus great, major, maximus; parvus small, minor, minimus; multus much, plus more, plurimus, most; vetus olde, veterior, veterrimus; nequam lewd, nequior,

nequior, nequiſſimus; citra **on this ſide**, citerior **nigher to vs**, citimus; intra **within**, interior, intimus; infra **below**, inferior, infimus; extra **without**, exterior, extimus vel extremus; ſupra **aboue**, ſuperior, ſupremus, vel ſummus; poſt **after**, poſterior **that is or commeth after**, poſtremus; vltra **beyond**, vlterior **further or more beyond**, vltimus **furthest or laſt**; prope **nigh**, propior, vel proximior, proximus; pridem **long agoe**, prior **former**, primus **firſt**; diu **a long time**, diutior, diutiſſimus; ſæpe **oftentimes**, ſæpiús, ſæpiſſimé. 62. **Theſe adiectiues want a degree of compariſon**, inclytus **renowned**, inclytiſſimus; meritus **well deſeruing**, meritiſſimus; opimus **in good plight**, opimior; ſiniſter **vnluckie**, ſiniſterior; ocyor **quicker**, ocyſſimus; novus **new**, nouiſſimus; juvenis **young**, junior; adoleſcens **youthfull**, adoleſcentior; ſenex **olde**, ſenior **elder**, maximus natu **greateſt by birth or eldeſt**; potior **more to be deſired**, potiſſimus; ante **before**, anterior **former**; deterior **badder**, deterrimus; longinquus **farre off**, longinquior; nuper **lately**, nuperrimus; penè **well nigh**, peniſſimus **moſt nigh**. 63. **From ſubſtantiues alſo a comparatiue is ſometimes made, betokening the nature of the ſubſtantiue**, as neronior **more barbarous cruell; from** Nero **the name of a moſt cruell Emperour**. 64. **There are ſeuenteene words called pronounes, becauſe they are much like nounes, and doe imply a nounity in them, and they are all adiectiues, ſauing** ego **I**, tu **thou**, ſui **of himſelfe or themſelues**, **which are ſubſtantiues**. 65. Ille **he, is declined like** iſte **that, and alſo** ipſe **he; ſauing that** ipſe **hath** ipſum **in the nominatiue and accuſatiue ſingular neuter**. 66. Quis **who or any one**, **is declined nominatiue** quis vel qui, quæ, quod vel quid **genitiue**, &c. **as of** qui. 67. Quid **is declined, nominatiue** hoc quid, **genitiue** cujus, **datiue** cui, **accuſatiue** quid, **ablatiue** quo. 68. Ecquis **what any one**, nequis **leaſt any one**; nunquis **whether any one**, aliquis **ſome one** ſiquis **if any, haue in the nominatiue feminine ſingular, and in the neuter plurall of the nominatiue and accuſatiue**

cuſatiue qua, not quæ; as aliquis, aliqua, aliquod vel aliquid.
69. Idem, eadem, idem the ſame, accuſatiue eundem, eandem,
idem, genitiue plurall, eorundem, earundem, eorundem: and
in the other caſes both ſingular and plurall it is declined
as is, by adding dem, vnto euery caſe, and gender of it. 70.
Quidam a certaine one, hath in the accuſatiue quendam,
quandam, quoddam vel quiddam, and in the genitiue plurall
quorundam, quarundam, quorundam, and in the other caſes
like qui, dam put to it. 71. Cujas of what Country, veſtras of
your Country, are declined like noſtras of our Country. 72.
Qui the which, being a word in the ablatiue caſe, is of any
gender. 73. Tuus thine, ſuus his, noſter our, veſter your,
are declined like bonus; 74. but no adiectiues doe make
their vocatiue ſingular maſculine in e, but ſuch as in the
nominatiue end in us: all others declined like bonus, haue
the vocatiue and the nominatiue alike. 75. Nominatiue
iſtic, iſtæc, iſtoc, vel iſtuc the ſelfe ſame, accuſatiue iſtunc,
iſtanc, iſtoc vel iſtuc, ablatiue iſtoc, iſtac, iſtoc, plurall neuter
of nominatiue and accuſatiue iſtæc: ſo illic the ſame, is de-
clined. 76. Nominatiue hiccine is this he here, hæccine, hoc-
cine, accuſatiue hunccine, hanccine, hòccine, ablatiue hocci-
ne, haccine, hoccine; plurall neuter of nominatiue and ac-
cuſatiue hæccine. 77. Accuſatiue eccum loe him, eccam loe
her, plurally eccos, eccas: ſo ellum behold him, ellam behold
her, plurall ellos, ellas. 78. Vnto the caſes of hic this, ille he,
iſte that, ending in s, the ſillable ce is added ſometimes, as
hoſce theſe. 79. The ſyllable pte is ſometimes added vnto
ablatiue ſingular, of meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, for to ſig-
niſie more ownitie, as tuopte labore by thine owne labour.
80. The ſyllable met is ſometimes added vnto the caſes of
ego, tu, ſui, for to ſignifie a ſelfenes, as egomet I my ſelfe.
81. but vnto the nominatiue tu, it is not put, but the ſilla-
ble te, as tute thou thy ſelfe: and the ſyllable te is put vnto
the accuſatiue of it, as tete thee thy ſelfe. 82. There are

other

other syllabicall adiections put vnto the end of quis and qui in euery case, as quisquam any one, accusatiue quenquam, quanquam, quodquam, vel quicquam, and quicunque wholoeuer, &c. which remaine vnto them in euery case, gender and number. 83. Pronounes also are read compounded together, as tuipse thou thy selfe, genitiue tuipsius, of thee thy selfe, &c. 84. and they are also compounded with nounes, as cuiusmodi of what sort, illiusmodi of that sort, and such are adiectiues vndeclined.

3. 84. whatsoeuer signifieth to doe, to suffer, or to be, in moode and tense, is a verbe: as lego I reade, verberor I am beaten, existo I am, and it is declined in one of the foure coniugations actiue or passiue. 85. How tense is deriued of tense, how verbs in io of the third coniugation are declined: how eo I goe, queo I am able, væneo I am sold, are declined, how deponent and commune verbs goe, how prosum to profit is varied, and of impersonall verbs, and of those with possum, and of other necessary considerations about verbs, it is deliuered in the proper place. 86. These verbs are defectiue hauing no more but what is here mentioned: aio I say, ais, ait, plurall aiunt; imperfect tense aiebam I did say, aiebas, &c. imperatiue ai say thou, present tense optatiue, potentiall and subiunctiue, aias, aiat, plurall aiamus, aiant: participle present tense aiens. 87. Present tense optatiue, and subiunctiue ausim, I durst, ausis, ausit, plurall ausint. 88. Indicatiue saluebis thou shalt be safe: imperatiue salue saluето, plurall saluete, saluetote, infinitiue saluere. 89. Imperatiue aue aueto haile thou, plurall anete, auetote. 90. Imperatiue cedo say or giue, plurall cedite. 91. Future indicatiue, optatiue, potentiall, or subiunctiue, faxo I will cause, faxis, faxit, plurall faxint. 92. Imperfect tense optatiue, potentiall and subiunctiue, forem, fores, foret, plurall forent, infinitiue fore. 93. Quæso I beseech, plurall quæsumus. 94. indicatiue infit he saith or hath said, plurall infiunt

they say. 95. Indicatiue inquio vel inquam, I say inquis, inquit, plurall inquiunt, preterfect tense inquisti, inquit, future inquies, inquiet, imperatiue inque inquito, present tense optatiue, potentiall, & subiunctiue inquiat, participle inquiens. 96. Indicatiue valebis thou shalt fare well, imperatiue vale, valeto, plurall valete, valetote, infinitiue valere. 97. Odi I haue hated, cæpi I haue begun, memini I haue remembred, noui I haue knowne, haue all tenses formed frō the second root: & vnder the preterperfect tense Latine in euery moode they haue also the signification of the present tense, as odi I doe hate. 98. Also memini hath in the imperatiue memento remember thou, plurall mementote. 99. These words dor I am giuen, der I may be giuen, for I speake, fer I may speake, furo I am starke mad, are not read vsed simply, but with a prepositiō afore them, but in other moodes and tenses they are vsed in the first person simply, as dabor, darer, &c. 100. Dico to say, duco to leade, facio to make, haue in their imperatiue, second person singular dic, duc, and fac, and so haue all their compounds, vnlesse when facio is compounded with a prepositiō. 101. Liquet it is cleare, hath no preterperfect tense. 102. Euery participle is an adiectiue, but it is knowne from a noune adiectiue, in that it implieth, with the signification, respect or difference of time past, present or to come, which a noune adiectiue doth not. 103. Participles of the present tense are declined like fœlix, and the others like bonus. 104. Pario to bring forth, nascor to be borne, sono to sound, arguo to reproue, luo to pay or suffer for, eruo to rush out, nosco to know, morior to die, orior to arise, odi I haue hated, haue their participles in rus cut of rule, namely pariturus, nasciturus, sonaturus, arguiturus, luiturus, eruiturus, nosciturus, moriturus, oriturus, osurus: and Grammarians obserue that seco to cut, hath secaturus, affrico to rub against, affricaturus, refrico, to rub againe refricaturus, tono to thunder tonaturus, iuvo to helpe iuvaturus,

it

it being vncompounded. 105. Impersonall verbs are said to haue no participles, sauing pænitens & pænitendus of pænitet it liketh, decens of decet it becommeth, libens of libet it listeth, pertæsus of tædet it wearieth, pudendus of pudet it shameth. 106. But what from a verbe may be in English sence, that in Latine for the most part may be made from that verbe, as from nolo to nill, is vsed nolitus nilled, as if nolo had his supines, and so although it cannot be said aror I am ploughed, yet it may be said aratus ploughed, and arandus to be ploughed: and so bibuntur they are drinked, although not bibor I am drinked. 107. Also participle words sometimes are become noune adiectiues, and then are compared, as amans louing, amantior, amantissimus. 108. And many participles of the present tense become to be substantiues, as oriens the east, occidens the west, profluens a running brooke, confluens a place where riuers meete, masculines, consonans a consonant, continens the maine firme land, feminines: contingens a chaunce, accidens an hap, antecedens an antecedent, consequens a consequent, animans a liuing wight, neuters, which neuters haue their nominatiue plurall in ia, but animans is sometimes feminine: also appetens a desirer, diligens a louer, sitiens a thirster after, amans a louer, of the common of two genders. 109. iens of eo to goe, and quiens of queo to be able, make their genitiue in euntis, &c. so doe all their compounds sauing ambio to compasse, and superbio to be proud, which euery where goe like audio.

4. 110. Am about, di along, dis asunder, re againe, se apart, con together with, are prepositions neuer standing alone, but alwaies in the beginning of a word, as in ambio to goe about or to compasse, diduco to draine along, distraho to distract, recolo to till againe, sepono to put apart, congaudeo to reioyce together with. 111. But conset afore a word beginning with a vowell or h, looseth his n, as coag-

mento **to ioyne or couch together**, cohæreo **to cleaue together.** 112. **These prepositions gouerne after them an accusatiue case,** ad **to,** apud **at,** ante **before in time,** aduersùs **against or contrary to,** aduersùm **ouer against, and towards,** cis **on this side of,** citra **on this side of,** contra **against, meaning in hearty opposition,** erga **towards,** extra **without, meaning place:** intra **within,** inter **betweene, among, and in time of:** infra **beneath,** iuxta **by the side of, or nigh to, or according to,** ob **for or by reason of, and before in sight,** ponè **behind,** per **by or through,** prope **nigh,** propter **for or by reason of,** secundùm **after or according to,** post **after, in time, also behind,** trans **on the further side of,** vltra **beyond,** præter **beside, except or sauing that,** supra **aboue,** vsque **vntill, or well nigh vnto,** secùs **by or nigh to,** versùs **towards, meaning a place,** penes **in the power,** circum **about, namely place,** circa **about, namely place or time,** circiter **about, namely time or number.** 113. **These prepositions gouerne after them an ablatiue case:** à, **from or of, afore words beginning with a consonant,** ab **from or of, afore words beginning with a vowell,** abs **from or of, afore words beginning with q or c,** cum **with together,** coram **before or in presence,** clam **priuily to,** de **of or concerning, or from,** è **out of, from, of, afore words beginning with a consonant,** ex **out of, from, of, afore words beginning with a vowell, and afore some words beginning with a cõsonant, as** ex pacto **according to couenant,** pro **for, or because of, or in regard of, or in defence of, or in stead of,** præ **before or in cõparison,** palàm **openly to,** sinè **without,** absque **without.** 114. Tenus **vp to, gouerneth an ablatiue case, if the word be singular, and sometimes when it is plurall, but a genitiue case cõmonly if the word be plurall.** 115. **These prepositions gouerne sometimes an accusatiue case, and sometimes an ablatiue case.** 115. In, **signifying into, vnto, against, towards, vpon, gouerneth an accusatiue** 116. **but in signifying in, gouerneth an ablatiue.** 117. Sub **signifieth vnto,**

vnto, by or nigh to, or a little afore, gouerneth an accusatiue. 118. But sub signifying vnder, in or before, gouerneth an ablatiue. 119. Super signifying beyond, gouerneth an accusatiue. 120. But super signifying concerning or vpon gouerneth an ablatiue. 121. Subter vnder, gouerneth an accusatiue or ablatiue. 122. The preposition cum, is commonly set after ego, tu, sui, qui, in manner of composition gouerning them in the ablatiue case, as mecum with me. 123. So are versus and tenus, and sometimes penes, and vsque, the noune hauing ad before it, as ad occidentem vsque euen to the west. 124. A word beginning with s, hauing ex set afore him in composition, doth commonly loose his s, as scribo to write, excribo to write out of, 125. words compounded with prepositions, haue sometimes a letter of the preposition changed, as ab to be set afore fero to beare, is not abfero but aufero to take away; yet his supine is ablatum. 126. Also in composition betweene the preposition and the verbe, there is sometimes a consonant put for good sounds sake, as to compound amo with re, is said redamo to loue againe: so redeo to returne. 127. These prepositions are not vsed in composition, apud, circa, erga, pone, secundùm, circiter, secus, versus, penes, coram, palam, sine, absque, prope, tenus. 128. Procul farre from, is added for to be a preposition, gouerning an accusatiue or ablatiue, as procul murum or muro farre from the wall. 129. Also these words called prepositions, when as they haue no casuall word gouerned of them, are said to be aduerbs. 130. Many aduerbs deriued of adiectiues are compared, as doctè learnedly, doctiùs, doctissimè, and the aduerbs comparatiue is the neuter of the nominatiue singular of the adiectiues comparatiue, and the aduerbs superlatiue is the nominatiue of the adiectiues superlatiue, by changing us into e. 131. Adiectiues in the nominatiue case neuter singular are sometimes vsed aduerbially, as recens lately, torvum frowningly. 132. En loe, ecce behold,

hold, implying, shewing, gouerne a nominatiue case, and
133. 1917. sometimes an accusatiue. 133. But they signifying vpbraid-
134. 1932. ding, gouerne an accusatiue onely. 134. Aduerbs signifying
quantity, time and place, doe gouerne a genitiue case; as eò
impudentiæ, to that point of impudencie: satis eloquentiæ
enough eloquence, tunc temporis at that time, nusquam loci
135. 1923. in no place. 135. Instar like, gouerneth a genitiue case, as in-
136. 1931. 1933. 1934. star montis like a mountaine. 136. Aduerbs also gouerne such
case, as do the adiectiues or prepositions whence they come,
as viuit inutiliter sibi, hee liueth vnprofitably to himselfe,
dixit optimè omnium he spake best of all, propius vrbem more
137. 1934. neere the Citie. 137. These datiue cases, tempori in time, luci
in the day time, vesperi in the euening, are vsed aduerbially.
138. 1932. 138. Aliter otherwise, secus otherwise, ante before, post after,
gouerne an ablatiue: as multo aliter by much otherwise,
paulo secus by little otherwise, multo ante by much before,
139. 1939. paulo post by a little after. 139. Donec as long as, gouerneth
an indicatiue moode, that is, requireth the verbe immedi-
atly following it, for to be in that moode: as, donec eram
140. 1941. 1942. 1943. sospes as long as I was safe and sound. 140. Dum signifying
whiles that, or as long as, gouerneth an indicatiue moode,
but signifying so that, gouerneth a potentiall or a subiunc-
tiue, and signifying vntill, gouerneth a subiunctiue moode
141. 1944. onely. 141. Quoad signifying vntill, gouerneth a subiunctiue
142. 1945. onely. 142. Quasi as if, ceu like as, tanquam as though, perinde-
acsi in like manner as if, haud-secus-acsi none otherwise than
as if, standing afore a verbe, require it to be in the subiunc-
tiue moode, as disputabat haud secus acsi esset insanus, hee
143. 1951. disputed none otherwise than as if he were mad. 143. Ne sig-
nifying forbidding, gouerneth an imperatiue or a subiunc-
144. 1957. 1958. 1959. tiue, as ne sæui rage not, ne metuas feare not. 144. When two
copulatiue or disiunctiue coniunctions stand nigh toge-
ther, the former is to be englished suspensiuely, that is, ma-
king somewhat to be expected afterward; as, et fugit, et

pugnat,

pugnat he both fyeth, and he fyghteth, nec ſapit, nec ſentit he neither ſauoureth, noꝛ perceiueth, vel ſcribit, vel legit he either wꝛiteth, oꝛ readeth. 145. Theſe coniunctions ſtand in the beginning of a ſpeach: (and a ſpeach is ſo many woꝛds as haue no point of diſtinction betweene them) nam foꝛ, quare wherefoꝛe, ac and, aſt but, atque and, et and, aut oꝛ, vel either, nec neither, neque neither, ſi if, quin but, quatenus as far foꝛth as, ſin but if, ſeu either, ſiue oꝛ if, ni but if, niſi vnles. 146. Theſe ſtand not the firſt woꝛd in a ſpeach, but commonly are the ſecond woꝛd, namely quidem indeed, quoque alſo, autem but, verò and, enim foꝛ. 147. Que and, ne whether, ve oꝛ, doe alwayes ſticke vnto woꝛdes ends, and cauſe the ſillable afoꝛe them foꝛ to be ſpoken long. 148. Quòd that, is vſed about the time paſt oꝛ preſent, and vt that, about the time to come. 149. The coniunctions copulatiue as, et and, que and quoque alſo, ac and, atque and, nec noꝛ, neque neither, &c. and the coniunctions diſiunctiue, as aut oꝛ, ve either, vel oꝛ, ſeu oꝛ, ſiue whether: alſo ſed but, ni vnles, niſi except, preterquam beſide oꝛ ſauing, quàm than, an oꝛ, &c. cauſe the ſubſtantiue immediately following them, foꝛ to be in like caſe vnto the ſubſtantiue afoꝛe them, whereunto they couple that ſubſtantiue following them; and the like vertue haue aduerbs of likenes, as ſic ſo, ſicut as, quaſi as if, ceu as, tanquam as it were, velut as, &c. 150. Yet hence it is to be excepted that theſe woꝛdes, doe not couple like caſes togeather, when as thoſe ſubſtantiues thꝛough their owne pꝛoperty muſt be in diuers caſes. 151. Alſo coniunctions copulatiue and diſiunctiue cauſe the verbe immediately following them, foꝛ to be in like moode and tenſe, vnto the verbe afoꝛe, whereunto they coupled it, vnles the ſenſe hindereth. 152. Si ſignifying although, gouerneth a ſubiunctiue moode. 153. The verbe after ſiquis if any one, muſt be in the indicatiue moode. 154. Quando ſeeing that, quandoquidem foꝛaſmuch, as quoniam becauſe, requireth an indicatiue. 155. Quippe foꝛ why oꝛ

 becauſe,

because, gouerneth an indicatiue, if hee hath not qui with him. 156. Qui signifying because, gouerneth a substantiue: as stultus es, qui credas, thou art a foole, seeing that or because thou beleeuest. 157. Quum or cùm signifying although forasmuch as, or because, requireth a substantiue. 158. Cùm signifying both, tum also, cum is to stand in the former clause vnto the lesser matter, and tum vnto the greater matter in the latter clause: as, amplectitur cum omnes, tum inprimis Christianos, he embraceth both all, and especially Christians. 159. Ne, an, num, vtrùm signifying whether, and vsed in a question, gouerne an indicatiue. 160. But they not vsed in a question, but doubtfully and indefinitely gouerne a subiunctiue moode. 161. Vt signifying that, least not after a verbe implying feare, although, or considering that, requireth a potentiall or subiunctiue moode. 162. But signifying after that, as, euen as, or how, gouerneth an indicatiue. 163. Aduerbs of wishing require an optatiue moode. 164. The interiection o of exclaiming, gouerneth a nominatiue accusatiue, and vocatiue case. 165. Heu alas, and pro oh or ah, gouerne a nominatiue and accusatiue; and proh gouerneth a vocatiue. 166. Hei ah or alas, and væ or veh woe to, gouerne a datiue. 167. Apage away thou, and apagete away yee, and hem loe, or alas for pitty, gouerne an accusatiue. 168. And hem oh, gouerneth a vocatiue. 169. And vah fie vpon, gouerneth a nominatiue, ah oh, and ohe ho ho, gouerne a vocatiue. 170. These foure parts of speech vndeclined, any of them hauing the selfe same letters as haue wordes declined, haue ouer their last sillable the acute accent, if so be they be the last word of a sentence. 171. But if so be they be not the very last word of a sentence, then they haue ouer them the graue accent. 172. Hic signifying heere, is an aduerbe, and hath ouer it the circumflexe accent. So ergò signifying for the sake, being an ablatiue of the olde nominatiue ergum now out of vse. 173. Likewise ablatiues singular

of

of the first declension, and ablatiue singular feminine of adiectiues, nounes, pronounes or participles, of three terminations, haue somtimes ouer their last a, the accent circumflexe, when as it would appeare doubtful, in what case and number they are. 174. à, and è, the prepositions haue thus ouer them the graue accent, when they are vsed prepositions. 175. It is to be remembred that any part of speach is a noune substantiue, when as it is vsed in a speach not with his signification, but onely a mentioned word or terme, as in this speach, possum est verbum, possum is a verbe, the word possum is a noune substantiue vndeclined, because it is vsed without his signification. 176. Que, ne, ve, coniunctions stucke vnto wordes, cause the sillable afore them, to haue on his last vowell the acute accent. 177. Fa in facio to make, although short by nature, is to be vttered long, as in calefacis thou warmest, and in all the other compounds of facio, facio not being compounded with a preposition. 178. Amabò of all loue, the interiection hath ma pronoũced short, though it be by nature long, that it may differ from amabo ỹ verbe. 179. A vowell afore a vowell in the last sillable sauing one in a word, is short, excepting in fio to be made, and in his compounds, as in stupefio to bee astonished. 180. i, in genetiues in ius is pronounced long, excepting in alterius of another. 181. e in the genitiue and datiue singular of the fift declension is long, being betweene double i, as it is in meridiei. 182. But in fidei of or to faith, it is short. 183. Nounes in ia, that in Greeke are written with the dipthong ei, haue the i long, as it is in prophetia a prophesie. 184. The long e and o in greeke, are long to be pronounced, when as they are written in latine letters. 185. And the short e and o in greeke, are short in latine to be vttered. 186. A preterperfect tence of two sillables hath the former long, as in legi I haue read, of perlegi I haue read through. 187. But the former sillable of these preterperfect tences is short,

namely in fidi of findo to cleaue, bibi of bibo to drinke, dedi of do to giue, scidi of scindo to cut, steti of sto to stand, tuli of fero to beare, and in all their compounds. 188. A supine of two sillables, hath the former long, as motum to moone of moueo, in Commotum to make a commotion. 189. But the former sillable is short in these supines, quitum to be able of queo, situm to suffer of sino, litum to daube of lino, itum to goe of eo, rutum to rush of ruo, ratum to suppose of reor, satum to sow of sero, datum to giue of do, citum to prouoke of cieo. 190. Do to giue, hath a in the last sillable sauing one, short euery where, and so haue all his compounds, as circundabas thou diddest compasse, circundabis, circundares, circundare. 191. At a comma, a little pause must be made, and so short, as that it may be knowne, that the matter immediately following it is all of one sentence. 192. At a semicolon a somewhat longer pause may be made, so as at it, it may be knowne, that a perfect speach endeth, though not a perfect sentence. 193. At a colon, a more long stay is to be made, so that it may bee knowne that there endeth a perfect speach, and that there is the middle of the sentence. 194. At a period, such a long pause is to be made as one may know, that there endeth the sentence. 195. A parenthesis, sheweth the speach to be spoken softer than the wordes afore or after it, and also it to bee a speach, that being left out, the sense of the wordes afore it and after it, would remaine afterward perfect. 196. At the interrogatiue point one must speake short, and it euer standeth onely at the end of a question. 197. At the admiratiue point, it must be spoken with wondring or exclaiming manner. 198. The Coniunctiue point sheweth that the letters following are part of the words letters written afore it. 199. The diuisiue point, sheweth that the vowell vnder it is a distinct sillable from the vowell afore it, and that it in no wise there maketh a dipthong with it. 200. An apostrophus, sheweth

that

that from the word a vowell is cut away by the figure Apocope.

5. 201. All nouns, substantiues, adiectiues, pronounes, and participles, are of the third person, sauing ego I, nos we of the first person; tu thou, vos yee, and euery vocatiue case of the second person, and excepting ipse, when it is of the first or second person. 202. A verbe must haue a nominatiue case, with which he must concord, and the verbe must be in the same number and person as his nominatiue case is in, as tu legis thou readest, nos audimus we heare, magistri docent maisters doe teach, ipse habeo I haue, ipsi amatis yee doe loue, illi audiunt they doe heare. 203. Whatsoeuer answereth to the question who or what, made afore the verbe, is the nominatiue to the verbe: as in this sentence, boyes doe neglect to learne, pueri negligunt discere, who doe neglect to learne? Boyes, therefore pueri is nominatiue to negligunt. 204. An adiectiue, whether it be a noune adiectiue, or a pronoune adiectiue, or a participle adiectiue, must haue a substantiue, with which it must concord, and the adiectiue must bee in that number, case, and gender, as his substantiue is in, as, mulier pia a woman godly, manuum mearum of hands mine, regna cadentia kingdomes falling. 205. Whatsoeuer answereth to the question who or what, made vnto the adiectiue, is the substantiue to the adiectiue, as in this speech, many bookes haue beene, multi libri fuerunt many what haue beene? bookes: therefore bookes is the substantiue vnto many. 206. A relatiue, as hic hee, ille he, iste he, is he, idem the same, qui the which, must haue a substantiue going afore it, with which it must concord, (which fore-going substantiue is called the antecedent) and the relatiue must be in that number, gender and person, as his antecedent is in: and concerning the case of the relatiue, it is to be euer remembred, that the relatiue must be the nominatiue case vnto the verbe next following him, if so

so be that no nominatiue case of a substantiue is construed, or standeth betweene him and the verbe next after him: as the table falleth, which is in the Church, mensa cadit, quæ est in templo. 207. Whatsoeuer answereth vnto the question who or what, made vnto the relatiue, must be his antecedent: as in the speach afore going, which what is in the Church? the table, therefore table is the antecedent vnto which. 208. But if a nominatiue case of a noune substantiue be betweene the relatiue and the verbe next after him, then the relatiue must be in that case, as the word, whereof he is gouerned, will haue him to be in: which mysterie is to be learned by the rule of transposting changed, amo vi-
ros quos doceo, I loue the men whom I teach. Here the relatiue is not the nominatiue case, but the accusatiue case gouerned of doceo, which verbe gouerneth an accusatiue case, as is shewed beneath. 209. In a sentence, if there be more verbs than one, that verbe is principall, which is not of the infinitiue moode, and also which hath afore him neither relatiue, nor coniunction, as vt that, cum when, si if, or such other coniunctions, and the principall verbe is the verbe, that must first be sought forth in a speech, vnto the true examination of it, as servus, qui laborat, laudatur. The seruant, which laboureth, is praised: laborat is not the principall verbe, because it hath qui afore it, but laudatur is the principall verbe, and his nominatiue is servus. 210. The nominatiue case is commonly placed afore the verbe, except it be in a question, or except the verbe be of the imperatiue moode or except the verbe haue afore his English, the signe it or there; as, an venit Rex? whether commeth the king? discunto filij let sonnes learne, est atramentum in poculo, it is Inke in the cup: cucurrerunt mures ad me, there haue ranne Mice to me. 211. When the words I, thou, hee, wee, yee, they, or men, or the like, may by good sence be vnderstood, they are not expressed in Latine vsually, vnlesse for to make

distinction

distinction betweene persons, and to expresse a person more significantly, as vos respondetis, qui occidistis, yee answer, which haue killed: thou shalt be promoted, tu promoueberis. Homines dormiuerunt in prato, men haue slept in medow. 212 when the English that, cannot bee turned into the English which, it is in Latine quòd or vt, which cõming afore a verbe, that is not of the potentiall mood, may be left out, & then the word, that should be in the nominatiue case after them, is turned into the accusatiue, & the verbe, which next commeth after, is turned into the infinitiue moode: neuertheless the verbe is Englished like as if hee were of the indicatiue moode, and the accusatiue case is Englished with that, afore his English, as gaudeo te valere, I am glad that thou art in health, for gaudeo quòd tu vales. Iubeo te abire, I bid that thou depart, for iubeo vt tu abeas. 213. when a verbe, adiectiue, or relatiue commeth betweene two nominatiue cases, of different number and gender, it may bee made to agree sometimes with the latter, as iræ est redintegratio, fallings out is a renewing. Non omnis error est dicenda stultitia, not euery errour is to be termed folly. Auis volat, qui appellatur passer, the bird flieth, which is called a sparrow. Est Lutetia, quos dico Parisios, it is Lutetia, which I terme Paris. 214. when a verbe, adiectiue, or relatiue hath afore him two or more substantiues, with a coniunction copulatiue betweene them, then it must be of the plurall number, and agree with the worthier: whereunto it must be remembred, that in persons, words of the first person, are more worthy than words of the second, and words of the second person are more worthy than words of the third: and the masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neuter, as tu et imperator audiuistis, thou and the Emperour haue heard. Anima et corpus sunt sanctæ, the soule and body are holy: filius et filia legunt, qui docentur, which are taught. 215. But an adiectiue or relatiue refe-

rence

rence vnto ſubſtantiues not apt to haue life, commonly is in the neuter gender, though neither of the ſubſtantiues bee neuter: as arcus et calami ſunt bona, quæ franguntur, the bowe and arrowes are good, which are broken. 216. Sometimes the verbe, adiectiue, and relatiue concords with that which is not a nominatiue caſe of a word declined with caſes, (and ſo it is ſometimes, becauſe whatſoeuer anſwereth to the queſtion who or what made vnto them, be it one alone word, or a ſpeach, or ſpeaches, muſt be that, wherewith concord muſt be;) and then, if reſpect be but vnto one matter, the verbe muſt be in the ſingular number and third perſon, and the adiectiue and relatiue in the ſingular number and neuter gender: but if reſpect be vnto more than to one matter, then muſt the verbe bee of the plurall number and third perſon, and the adiectiue and relatiue muſt be of the plurall number and neuter gender, as exercitare iuvat to exerciſe often helpeth, audito Principem veniſſe being heard that the Prince came: in which ſpeach, Principem veniſſe is ſubſtantiue to audito, and audito is put in the neuter gender, but in the ablatiue caſe by rule. 376. Studeo diligenter, et quidem id iuvat; I ſtudy diligently, and truly it furthereth, legere et ſcribere ſæpenumero proſunt, to reade & write oftentimes doe profit. Reginam veniſſe, et Imperatrices coequitauiſſe, annunciatis, redibo, that the Quæne came, and the Empereſſes rode together being ſhewed, I will returne. In which ſpeach, becauſe annunciatis hath reference vnto two matters it is plurall, and in the ablatiue caſe by r. 376. Dormis multùm, et potas ſæpe, quæ nocent, thou ſleepeſt much and drinkeſt often, which doe hurt: partim ſignorum ſunt combuſta, quæ venderentur, part of the enſignes haue beene burnt, which might be ſold: ſignorum is gouerned of partim by r. 134. Sunt is plurall becauſe it reſpecteth to more than to one thing, combuſta is plurall and neuter, becauſe of the like reſpect, and becauſe the ſubſtantiues, vnto whom it reſpecteth

ſpecteth are neuter, likewiſe of quæ. 217. Yet here it is to be conſidered, that an adiectiue or relatiue hauing reference vnto an aduerbe, with a genitiue caſe gouerned of the aduerbe, if the genitiue caſe be maſculine or feminine, and ſignifie things apt to haue life, then muſt the adiectiue bee plurall, but of that gender as the genitiue caſe is: as partim mulierum ſunt occiſæ, part of the women haue beene ſlaine. 218. Yea, and if the genitiue ſignifieth things not apt to haue life, and be maſculine or feminine, the adiectiue may be accordingly: as partim annorum ſunt præteriti, part of the yeares are paſt. Partim chartarum ſunt laceræ, part of the papers are torne. 219. Alſo ſometimes a verbe ſingular is ſeene with an aduerbe and genitiue caſe plurall, when as the verbe reſpecteth not vnto ſundry particulars, but vnto a quantity, as eſt ſatis verborum, there is enough of words. 220. Sometimes alſo a verbe, adiectiue, and relatiue, is not in all concord with the ſubſtantiue afore, but is diſpoſed according to the ſubſtantiues ſenſe, not his letter; which is manifold, and to be obſerued, when as it occurreth: as pars audiuerunt part haue heard. Gens armati a nation armed. Elephantus grauida an Elephant great with young, &c. 221. The relatiue is ſubſtantiue vnto the adiectiue comming after him, if ſo bee that the adiectiue hath none other ſubſtantiue: as venient equæ, quæ ſunt meæ, et quas faciam opimas, there will come Mares, which are mine, and which I will make plightfull, in which example meæ hath quæ for his ſubſtantiue; & opimas hath quas for his ſubſtantiue. 222. Nounes interrogatiues, that is, adiectiues queſtioning, as quis who, quid what, vter whether, qualis what manner, quantus how great, quotus how manith, quot how many, &c. which alſo are called indefinites, when as they are not vſed in a queſtion; and theſe in all proprieties doe follow the rules of the relatiue, whereof it is treated in the rule of tranſpoſted change.

223.1609. 6. 223. If betweene words there be not concord, then is it termed gouernment or construction, that is, the word or words following is so and so, by vertue of the word afore
224.509. thus requiring, &c. 224. When two substantiues come together betokening diuers things, the latter shall be the ge-
225.170. 1901. nitiue case, as amator studiorum a louer of studies. 225. Commonly the latter substantiue hath the token of, afore it; yet sometimes it hath not, as nihil noui, no newes: quid noui
226.220. 510. what newes? &c. 226. But if two substantiues come together belonging both to one thing, they shall be put both into one case, and then commonly the word being, standeth or may stand betweene them, as pater meus vir amat me pue-
227.1698. rum, my father being a man loueth me a childe. 227. And if the latter of two substantiues hath the token to, afore it, which may in indifferent sence be turned into of, then it is to be in the datiue, as, est pater vrbi, he is a father to the Ci-
228.109. tie. 228. Also the latter of two substantiues betokening a diuers thing from the former, if good sence permitteth, may be most oftentimes turned into the adiectiue possessiue ther-of: for there is almost no substantiue, but it hath an adiectiue deriued from thence, called a possessiue, which signifieth no more than doth the genitiue case of the substantiue: as paternus amor fatherly loue, which mought be, amor patris, the loue of a father. Ferreus culter an iron knife, or culter ferri, a knife of iron. Oxoniensis scholasticus an Oxford scholler, or scholasticus Oxoniæ, a scholler of Oxford. And this is the certaine rule to know when it may be expressed by the adiectiue possessiue, namely when as the latter substantiues English may in good sense be placed afore the former: as to say a Merchant of London, or a London Merchant, Mercator Londinensis, rather than Mercator Londini. A golden cup or a cup of gold, aureum poculum rather than poculum auri: But if the latter substantiue cannot be well set afore,
229.511. then it is to remain in the genitiue. 229. When the English,

thing

thing or things is with an adiectiue, the Latine for thing or things may be left out most oftentimes, and then the adiectiue is to be put into the neuter gender: as multa impediuerunt many things haue hindered. 230. And an adiectiue so put may be substantiue vnto an adiectiue, as omne bonum est commune euery good thing is common. Where bonum put substantiuely, is substantiue both to omne and to commune. 231. When an adiectiue hath a substantiue signifying a quality, or liueleſſe quantity, &c. it may sometimes elegantly be put into the neuter gender, and the substantiue into the genitiue case, as id operis that worke, hoc noctis this night, id manticæ that wallet, tantum fidei so much credit. 232. And an adiectiue is sometimes put in the neuter gender substantiuely without the English thing or things with it, hauing a preposition afore it, and then it hath the importance of an aduerbe, or of the adiectiues nominatiue case: as, sedet in propinquo, he sitteth in hard by. Where in propinquo is no more than the aduerbe propinquè. Sumus in tuto, we are safe, in tuto is no more than tuti. Erit progressus in infinitum, there will be a progresse into infinite: in infinitum is as much as infinitè infinitely. 233. Sometimes also an adiectiue is vsed in the neuter gender, without the English of res, and also without a preposition: as siccum et humidum sunt contraria, dry and moyst are contrary. 234. If an adiectiue hath not a substantiue expressed to him he is subiect vnto all the concord and gouernement, whereunto a substantiue is: as is to be seene in the examples next afore mentioned. 235. A substantiue is neuer gouerned of the adiectiue, whereunto in concord he is substantiue, but of the word afore that adiectiue commonly, or of that word afore, which hath power to gouerne it: and what words doe gouerne, and what they doe gouerne is deliuered beneath: as ne sis tantus cessator be not thou so great a loyterer. Cessator is not gouerned of tantus, whereunto he is substantiue, but

230. 512.
231. 513.
232. 471. 1912.
233. 724.
234. 763.
235. 1837. 1838.

230.2078. of sis ỹ verbe next construed afore tantus. 236. When one vnderstandeth a substantiue to an adiectiue, it must be vnderstood in like case & number vnto that adiectiue: as, syntaxis substantiuorum the syntaxe of substantiue nounes: vnto the adiectiue substantiuorum must nominum nounes of nomen be
237.2080. vnderstood. 237. Words in Latine, which by sence may well
1701. enough be vnderstood, are somtimes in latine not expressed:
1950. as ibimus ad Pauli, we will goe to Paules: heere templum is
621. vnderstood. Minatur se occisurum te, shee threatneth that she
238.516. will kill thee: vnto occisurum there is esse vnderstood. 238. The substantiues opus & vsus latine for need gouerne an ablatiue case hauing the token of afore it: as, est opus iudicio, there is need of iudgement. Est vsus nummo, there is need of
239.1704. mony. 239. But opus is somtimes vsed an adiectiue vndeclined, and then signifieth necessary: as, alia opus sunt other
240.515. things are necessary. 240. Words importing property of any
1243. thing, & standing next a noune substantiue, or a verbe substantiue as sum I am, forem I might be, existo I am, & haue the token of afore them, are to be in the ablatiue case, & may be somtimes in the genitiue: as puer bona indole or bonæ indolis, a boy of good towardnes, hoc ego sum animo I am of this mind; and the word of property, is to be discerned from a genitiue ỹ doth not betoken the property, by that it is a property proceeding from the substantiue afore it, whereas the other genitiue doth not so, but most commonly hath the substantiue afore it proceeding frō it: as dogma Platonis the opinion of Plato, the opinion proceedeth from Plato. Puer boni ingenij a Child of good wit: here wit is of the child, and
241.1746. therfore is the word of property. 241. Oftentimes for to sig-
1747. nifie especiall vnity there are vsed these genitiues, ipsius of very, solius of alone, vnius of one, duorum of two, trium of three, and other genitiues of nounes of number, omnium of all, plurium of more, paucorum of a few, cujusque of euery one, and the genitiues of participles of the present tence, after

meus

meus mine, tuus thine, suus his, noster our, vester your; which genitiue cales haue for their substantiue the genitiue of the primitiue pronoune frō whence they are derined, as mei of me, tui of thee, sui of himselfe or of themselues, nostri of vs, vestri of you: as ex tuo ipsius animo out of thine owne mind; ipsius agreeth with tui of thee included in tuo; meum solius peccatum my sinne alone, solius agreeth with mei included in meum; nostra omnium memoria y memory of vs all, omnium agreeth with nostri included in nostra; scripta mea timentis the writings of me fearing, timentis agreeth with mei included in mea. 242. Sometimes a relatiue, & other adiectiues haue for their antecedent substantiue the primitiue genitiue of the pronoune derinatiue afore them: As laudabant fortunas meas, qui haberem, they praised my fortunes, who could haue, qui agreeth with mei included in meas. Nostros vidisti flentis ocellos, thou hast seene our little eyes of me weeping: flentis agreeth w mei included in nostros, or else flentis is put for flentium, as M. Granger would. 243. Mei of me, tui of thee, sui of himselfe or themselues, nostri of vs, vestri of you, be vsed when suffring or passion is signified: as pars tui part of thee, amor mei loue of me. 244. But whē possession is signified, meus, tuus, suus, noster & vester, be vsed: as ars tua thine art, imago tua thine image. 245. When vnto his, her, or their, may be added the word own, it is made by suus: as pater diligit suum filium a father loueth his son; mater amat suum puerum a mother loueth her boy; liberi reuerentur suos parentes Children reuerence their Parents. 246. When vnto him, her, or them, he, she or they, may be added selfe or selues, it is made by sui: as miles iurat se pugnaturum esse, the soldier sweareth that he will fight. Obstetrix sperat se inuenisse the Midwife hopeth that she hath found. Duces ajunt se vicisse Captaines say that they haue ouercome. 247. Suus & sui are termed reciprocals; and the difference betweene a reciprocall & a relatiue is: the reciprocall hath alwayes but reference vnto the nomina-

tiue case of the very next verbe afore it, in that very clause or imperfect speach; but the relatiue hath euer reference vnto a substantiue standing in the speech afore that speech, wherein the relatiue is. 248. When vnto his, her, or their, the word owne cannot be added, it must be made by a relatiues genitiue case: as auis amat suos pullos, qui imitantur ejus murmurationem, the bird loueth her young ones, which immitate her chirping. Herein suos hath reciprocation vnto auis, qui hath relation vnto pullos in the speach afore it; and ejus her, because it hath not reciprocation vnto qui the nominatiue case of the next verbe afore it, but hath relation vnto auis a word in the speach afore it, it is therefore made by a relatiues genitiue. 249. The pronoune hic sheweth him next to me, iste sheweth him by thee, ille is vsed for to demonstrate him that is from vs both: as, hic, qui sedet proximè murum, non iste, qui tangit te, nec ille qui in templo est, habebit, he which sitteth next the wall, not he, which toucheth thee, nor he, which is in the temple, shall haue. 250. Also ille is vsed for to demonstrate eminency: as, Ille doctissimus Paracelsus, that most learned Paracelsus. 251. But iste is vsed for to expresse contempt, as deuita istum hypocritam, shunne that hypocrite. 252. Also ille, is vsed for the one, and hic, for the other, when as they haue relation vnto two substantiues afore going; and commonly ille repeateth the former, and hic, the latter. As, aspexi maritum et vxorem rixantes, illum de agricultura, hanc de vestibus, I haue beholden an husband and a wife brawling, the one concerning husbandry, the other concerning garments. Illum and hanc are governed of aspexi to be vnderstood afore them, r. 237. 253. Alius twice repeated signifieth the one, the other, and plurally some and some, and some and others, shewing matter following them: as, aliud est scribere, aliud est legere, it is one thing to write, and it is another thing to reade. 254. The English as, after talis such, is qualis; after tantus so great,

great, is quantus; after tot so many, is quot; after tam so, is quàm; after adeò so, is ac; after ita so is atque: as talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi, such a one was, as I neuer saw. Tantus adest, quantus abest, so great a one is present, as is absent. Tot currunt, quot sunt, so many doe runne, as are. Est tam literatus, quàm Scaligerus, he is so learned as Scaliger. Est adeò seuerus, ac si esset Magistratus, he is so seuere, as if he were a Magistrate. Prædicabat ita prudenter, atque ego possem, he preached so prudently, as I could be able: and it is to bee remembred, that tam, adeò, ita, are vsed commonly afore such parts of speach, as haue such manner of answers as are in the examples.

7. 255. Adiectiues signifying desire, knowledge, remembrance, and contrary to these, and the like, gouerne a genitiue case: as, devius equi swarving from right: but most commonly the genitiue case is construed with the token of, afore it. 256. Adiectiues in ax, deriued of verbs, gouerne a genitiue, as, fagax vtilium quicke in espying profitable things. Most commonly also the genitiue after these manner adiectiues hath the token of, afore it. 257. Nounes partitiues, or signifying partitiuely; certaine interrogatiue nounes, and certaine nounes of number, gouerne a genitiue case, of whose gender they are, and out of which genitiue they haue a substantiue to be vnderstood vnto them: as aliquis some one, vter whether, neuter neither, nemo no body, nullus none, solus alone, vnus one, medius the middle, quisque euery one, quisquis whosoeuer, quicunque whosoeuer, quidam a certaine one, quis some one, quis who, vnus one, duo two, tres three, primus first, secundus second, &c. as aliqua virginum some one of the virgins. Primum regnorum the first of the kingdomes. 258. Nounes of number in another sence may gouerne an ablatiue with a preposition: as tertius ab Æneâ third from Æneas. 259. And in another sence they may gouerne a datiue, as, secundus nulli pietate second to none

none in godlineſſe. 260. Alſo thoſe partitiue nounes haue theſe prepoſitions vſed after them, è, ex, de, inter, ante: as, alter è vobis one out of you. Solus de ſuperis hee alone of the Gods. Primus inter omnes firſt among all. Primus ibi ante omnes firſt there before all. 261. An anſwere muſt be made by the ſame caſe of a noune, pronoune, or participle, and by the ſame tenſe of a verbe, that the queſtion is asked by: as, quid rerum nunc geritur? conſulitur de republica, what buſineſſe now is a doing? it is conſulted concerning the cõmonwealth. 262. If the queſtion be made by cuius, cuia, cuium, the anſwer muſt be in the genitiue: as cuia eſt ſententia whoſe is the ſentence? Ciceronis Ciceroes: and Ciceronis is the genitiue gouerned of eſt vnderſtood. r. 313. 263. When the anſwer is to be made by meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, it is to be in the nominatiue caſe, if the verbe eſt be to be vnderſtood afore it, as cuius eſt domus whoſe is the houſe? Noſtra ours. r. 314. 264. Alſo if the queſtions verbe doe gouerne diuers caſes, the anſwer muſt be in that caſe as Art permitteth: as, quanti emiſti librum, for how much haſt thou bought the booke? paruo for a little. Quanti muſt be in the genitiue by r. 365. And paruo muſt be in the ablatiue by r. 363. 265. Adiectiues of the comparatiue and ſuperlatiue degree, vſed partitiuely, gouerne a genitiue caſe, of whoſe gender they are, becauſe thereout a ſubſtantiue is to be vnderſtood vnto them: as dextera eſt fortior manuum, the right is the ſtronger of the hands, Medius eſt longiſſimus digitorum, the middle is the longeſt of the fingers. They are put partitiuely, when as they haue after them this Engliſh of or among. 266. Nounes of the comparatiue degree, hauing than or by after them, doe cauſe the word following to be the ablatiue caſe, as frigidior glacie more colde than Ice. Altior pede higher by a foote. 267. Theſe ablatiues tanto by ſo much, quanto by how much, multo by much, longe by farre, ætate by age, natu by birth, are gouerned of both degrees of compariſon: as

longe

longe periculosissimus farre most dangerous. Maior vel maximus ætate, greater or greatest by age, that is, elder or eldest: so maior vel maximus natu, greater or greatest by birth. 268. Adiectiues that betoken profit, likenesse, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing, and their contraries, and the like gouerne a datiue case, hauing commonly the token to afore it, and sometimes for: as, labor est vtilis corpori, labour is profitable to or for the body. 269. Also adiectiues compounded with these prepositions con, per, ob, gouerne a datiue, as sum conscius mihi, I am priuie to my selfe. Peruius vlli that may be passed through of any one. Obuius illi meeting him. 270. Some adiectiues signifying likenesse gouerne a genitiue, as fidissimus tui most true to thee. It is to be remembred that in these rules it is not alwaies meant of words signifying expresly so and so, but of words also, that import so in sence, or anewst that way. 271. These three adiectiues communis commune, alienus strange or farre from, immunis free from, haue after them sometimes a genitiue, sometimes a datiue, and sometimes an ablatiue with a preposition; and their signification somewhat differeth according vnto the case after them, as alienus consilij vnmeete for the purpose. Alienus ambitioni farre from ambition. Alienus à studijs estranged from the studies. Natus borne, commodus profitable, incommodus vnprofitable, propensus naturally enclined, vtilis profitable, inutilis vnprofitable, vehemens earnest, aptus fit, gouerne sometimes after them an accusatiue with ad afore it: as, natus ad gloriam borne vnto glory. 273. Adiectiues in bilis signifying passiuely, and participials in dus, doe gouerne a datiue, which hath the token of or by, afore it: as penetrabilis nulli pierceable of or by none. Memorandus mihi to bee remembred of mee. 274. The measure of length, breadth, or thicknesse of any thing, is put after adiectiues, in the accusatiue case, sometimes in the ablatiue and sometimes in the geni-

tiue; and the word of measure is commonly set afore the adiectiue, whereof it is gouerned: as pedem longus a foote long. Latus vlnâ an ell broad. Altus pedem denûm ten foote high. 275. Adiectiues signifying fulnesse, emptinesse, plenty or wanting, and the like, gouerne an ablatiue, and sometimes a genitiue, as plenus auro full of gold. Inanis sanguinis without blood. 276. Adiectiues importing diuersity gouerne an ablatiue with à, afore it: and sometimes a datiue, as aliud ab hoc diuers from this thing. Diuersum huic diuers to this. 277. Adiectiues gouerne an ablatiue signifying the cause, as incurvus senectute crooked with olde age. Trepidus morte futura fearfull for death to come. 278. Substantiues importing the forme or manner of a thing, are put vnto nounes in the ablatiue: as pallidus miris modis pale after wonderfull manners. Anglus natione an English man by nation. Præceptor consilijs a maister by counsels. 279. Dignus worthy, indignus vnworthy, præditus endued, captus taken, contentus content, extorris a banished one, cinctus girt or enuironed, ornatus adorned, fretus relying on or trusting to, natus borne, prognatus begotten or borne, satus sprung, ortus come vp or growne, creatus created, ortus risen, editus brought forth, generatus ingendred or descended, gouerne an ablatiue: as, captus oculis taken in the eyes or blinde. Fretus tua fidelitate relying on your faithfulnesse. Creatus humo created of the ground. 280. But dignus and indignus sometimes gouerne a genitiue, as indignus misericordiæ vnworthy of mercy. 284. Nounes made from participles gouerne a genitiue, as profusus sui lauishing of his owne. Indoctus Chirurgices vnskilfull at the Art of Surgerie. 282. Exosus hating, perosus bearing a deadly hatred, pertæsus wearie, gouerne an accusatiue: as pertæsus ignauiam wearie of slothfulnesse. 283. But perosus signifying hated deadly, and exosus hated, gouerne a datiue: as hypocritæ sunt exosi Deo, hypocrites are hated of God. 284. Dig-

nus, indignus, and contentus, may in stead of an ablatiue haue an infinitiue moode, as dignus laudari worthy to be praised. Contentus viuere content to liue. 285. Gerunds, supines, and participles gouerne such case after them, as doe the verbs that they come of: as tempus scribendi Epistolas, a time of writing Epistles. Scribendi is vsed after tempus r. 290. Epistolas is the accusatiue gouerned of scribendi r. 355. Eo auditum concionem, I goe to heare a Sermon. Auditum is the first supine, r. 306. Concionem is the accusatiue gouerned of him r. 355. Vtens instrumento vsing an instrument. Instrumento is the ablatiue gouerned of vtens r. 371. 286. The English of the infinitiue present tense actiue, hauing afore it a substantiue, which answereth to the question who or what, and with which it may agree, is to be the participle of the future in rus: as sum lecturus literas, I am to reade a letter. 287. The English of the infinitiue passiue present tense, hauing afore it a substantiue, which answereth vnto the question who or what made afore that English, and with which that English may in good sence agree, is to bee the future in dus. And commonly when either of these two infinitiues Englishes is to be made by a participle, it immediately followeth a verbe substantiue sum, forem, fio, or existo: as anus est succurrenda, the olde woman is to be succoured. 288. When two verbs come together without any nominatiue case betweene them, the latter shall be the infinitiue moode, as possum repetere I can repeate. 289. The infinitiue moode is also vsed after certaine adiectiues, as audax perpeti bold to suffer stoutly. Note that there are but few adiectiues, after whom an infinitiue is vsed, but commonly it is turned into a gerund. 290. When the English of the infinitiue moode actiue present tense, immediately followeth a substantiue betokening property or quality, and the like, or the adiectiues cupidus desirous, certus sure, peritus expert, gnarus skilfull, it must be the gerund in di:

285. 584. 623.

286. 4

287. 4

288. 155

289. 254

290. 296.

as opportunitas discendi opportunity to learne. Certus obli-
291.1679. miscendi sure to forget. 291. Also the English of the participle
of the present tense hauing of or in afore it, and following
any of the aforesaid substantiues or adiectiues, is to be the
gerund in di: as, locus edendi a place of eating. Peritus scri-
292.1859. bendi skilfull in writing. 292. The English of a gerund is
1858. discerned from all other words Englishes, in that, if it signifie actiuely, one may put immediately after it a casuall word answering to the question whom or what; as to say,
293.1866. gnarus capiendi piscem, skilfull in catching a fish. 293. The English of the infinitiue moode, present tense, actiue, following a substantiue, importing a quantity, and mainely different from any manner property, and likewise following any other adiectiue sauing them foure, is to be the gerund in dum, with ad afore it: as, est canis ad venandum, it is a dogge to hunt. Tardus ad loquendum slowe to speake.
294.591. 294. The English of the infinitiue moode active present tense comming after a reason, and shewing the cause of the reason, is made by the gerund in dum, with ad, ob, or propter, afore it: as ne acceperis munus ob absoluendum, take not a reward for to discharge. 295. And the gerund in
295.592. dum is sometimes with inter or ante afore it, as inter cænandum at Supper time. Ante domandum before they be tamed. 295. The English of the infinitiue moode passiue present tense immediately following dignus worthy,
295.596. 597. indignus vnworthy, turpis foule, fœdus filthy, procliuis prone, facilis easie, odiosus odious, mirabilis wonderfull, optimus best, and such like of property may be the latter
296.149. Supine or the infinitiue passiue present tense. 296. But following vnlike adiectiues, especially such as import quantity, and mainly differently from quality or property is to be the gerund in dum, with ad afore it: as nimis longus ad flectendum too too long to be bowed. 297. The english of
297.587. the participle of the present tence with the signe of or with,

or for, afore it, comming after a noune adiectiue is the gerund in do, as defessus ambulando weary of or with walking. Inutilis scribendo vnprofitable for writing. Nõ sum soluendo I am not able for paying or to pay, in which last example potis able is vnderstood. 298. As the gerunds englih is discerned frõ a substantiues englih, in that it hath a power for to haue after it a casuall word answering to the question whom or what, so is it discerned from a participles englih, in that it can haue no substantiue, with which it can agree. 298. 679.

299. Also the englih of the participle of the present tence hauing in or by afore it, and no substantiue with which it can agree, is to be the gerund in do: as purificando seipsum fit sanctus, by purifying himselfe he is made holy. 299. 588.

300. And if a gerunds englih hath the englih of the prepositions à, è, de, cùm, in or pro afore it, they are vsed afore it: as Cogitat de studendo he thinketh of studying. 300. 1862.

301. Now followeth a rule of much vse and elegancy. The English of the infinitiue moode actiue present tence, which by the rule aboue mentioned might bee the gerund in di, do, or dum, if so bee that it hath immediately after it a casuall word answering to the question whom or what made after it, it may be made into an adiectiue, and to agree with that casuall word immediately following it, retaining afore it the proposition, which it should, if it had remained a gerund: as duci præmio ad accusandos homines, to be drawne by a bribe to accuse men. It might haue beene ad accusandum homines. Gloria generandi mellis glory of making hony. It might haue beene generandi mel. Legendis veteribus in reading ancient ones. It might haue beene legendo veteres. Deterretur à discenda veritate he is frighted from learning truth. It might haue beene à discendo veritatem. 301. 1868. 390

302. The englih must or ought, may be expressed by the gerund in dum, and the person or thing, or matter that must or ought, then is to be in the datiue, and the verbe est is to be in that moode or tence, as 302. 593. 594.

the nature of the ſpeach requireth: as legendum eſt mihi I must reade. Scribendum fuiſſet tibi thou oughteſt to had written. Tui carendum erat mihi I was to lacke thee; carendum gouerneth tui by r. 370. Ferunt redeundum eſſe nobis they report that wee must returne. 303. All the gerunds may be vſed paſſiuely, & be in the aforeſaid gouernments: as causâ erudiendi for the cauſe of being inſtructed. Vrit videndo ſhee burneth in being ſeene. Illuſtris ad cognoſcendum famous to be knowne. Facilis ad diſcendum eaſie to be learned. 304. A caſuall word immediately after a verbe ſubſtantiue in the infinitiue moode being in the beginning of a ſpeach, is to be in the accuſatiue caſe, and it is by vertue of an accuſatiue caſe that in naturall ſence is to be vnderſtood to come afore that infinitiue moode: as to be a Gouernour is honourable eſſe gubernatorem eſt honorabile. Fieri Doctorem eſt præclarum to be made a Doctor is excellent. Exiſtere imprudentem eſt malum to be imprudent is euill. And afore theſe infinitiue moodes there is vnderſtood virum that a man. 305. Somtimes the caſuall word gouerned of the gerund in di, which ſhould be in the accuſatiue caſe is elegantly put into the genitiue, if it be plurall and moſt ſeldome, if it be ſingular: as gratia videndi illorum, for the ſake of ſeeing them. 306. The engliſh of the infinitiue actiue preſent tence immediately following a verbe or participle, is to be in the firſt Supine: and ſomtimes it is put in the gerund in dum with ad afore it: as curro auditum I runne to heare. Equi euntes tranſultum Horſes going to leape ouer. Eo viſum vel ad videndum I goe to ſee. 307. Theſe peculiar ſpeaches and the like are to be obſerued: Do vænum I giue to be ſolde. Do filiam nuptum I giue my daughter to be marryed. Sum conductus coctum, non vapulatum I haue beene hyred to dreſſe meate, not to be beaten. Wherein it is to be obſerued, that the firſt Supine of verbes in o ſignifying paſſiuely, ſignifieth paſſiuely alſo, and ſuch verbes. 308. But it is to be obſerued

ſerued in the vſe of the firſt Supine, and of all elſe, whereof Art treateth, that that which rule teacheth ought to be, is to be moſt commonly vſed; and that which Authors haue ſeldome vſed, is either neuer or elſe very ſeldome for to be vſed. Is to vſe a firſt ſupine after Conducor, &c. 309. Sometimes verbes of the infinitiue moode are ſaid to be put abſolutely, that is, expreſſly gouerned of nothing. But then afore them for to make vp perfect ſence, there muſt be vnderſtood, decet beſeemeth it, oportet behoueth it, par eſt is it meete, æquum eſt is it fit, or ſome ſuch like verbe: as hæccine flagitia fieri what that theſe wickednesſes be done? that is, is it fit that &c. 310. Sometimes alſo the infinitiue moode is put for the third perſon of the indicatiue moode preterperfect tenſe: as quærere arma hee did ſeeke weapons, for quærebat. Omnes dicere all did ſay, for dicebant. 309. 1855. 1850. 310. 1857.

8. 311. Sum I am, forem I might be, fio I am made, exiſto I am, and paſſiue verbes importing terming, as ſalutor to be ſaluted, habeor to be accounted, exiſtimor to be eſteemed, videor to ſeeme or be ſeene, and ſuch like: alſo verbes of geſture, as ſedeo to ſit, appareo to appeare, dormio to ſleepe, &c. And the infinitiue moode of theſe verbes ſtanding next after a verbe importing wiſhing, require the caſuall word after them to bee in like caſe vnto the worde afore them, anſwering vnto the queſtion who or what, made afore them: that is, if a caſuall word of a ſubſtantiue immediately followeth any of the ſaid verbs, and hath no token afore it, and alſo anſwereth vnto the queſtion who or what made immediately after the verbe, it is to be in like caſe vnto that caſuall word afore the verbe, which anſwereth vnto the queſtion who or what made afore that verbe: ſo that if the caſuall word afore the verbe be in the nominatiue, then the ſaid caſuall word following the verbe, muſt bee in the nominatiue; and if the caſuall word bee in the accuſatiue, then muſt that which followeth any of the ſaid verbes be in the 311. 1760. 1702. 1703. 1764. 1765.

the accusatiue. And if any of the said verbes haue an adiectiue following them immediately, it is to agree with his substantiue; and sometimes some of them haue a datiue after them, like as a datiue standeth afore them. As for example of all: Sacerdos est vir consecratus, a Priest is a man consecrated. Robertus salutatur Doctor, Robert is saluted Doctor, or by the name of Doctor. Spero te fore rectorem, I hope that thou shalt be rectour. Incedit regina she goeth a Quene. Studeo stans I study standing, Virgo orat tacita the virgine prayeth silent. Hypocrita cupit videri iustus, the hypocrite desireth to seeme iust, or hypocrita cupit se videri iustum, the hypocrite desireth that he doe seeme iust. Malo me esse Ministrum, quàm haberi, I leiter that I were a Minister, than to be accounted. Non licet nobis esse tepidis, it is not lawfull for vs to be like-warme. 312. Yet sometimes the said casuall word following the verbe is in another case than that which is expressed afore the verbe: but in such speaches a like casuall word is to be vnderstood afore the verbe: as expedit vobis esse bonas, it is expedient for you to be good: here vos is to be vnderstood afore esse. 313. The verbe sum when it importeth possession, owing, or otherwise pertaining to a thing as a token, property, duty or guise, requireth the casuall word next following it for to be in the genitiue case, as vestris est patris the garment is fathers. Adolescentis est reuereri maiores natu, it is the part of a young man to reuerence his elders. Insipientis est, it is the property of an vnwise one. Est dementiæ, it is a point of madnesse or dotage. 314. But if after the verbe sum so importing, there commeth meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, or humanum belonging to a man, belluinum belonging to a beast, they must bee in such case after the verbe, as the verbe hath the word afore him answering to the question who or what: as mentiri non est meum, to lie is not my part: and when the said adiectiues are put in the neuter gender, they haue for their substantiue

the

the word officium part, duty or guise vnderstood. Non credas, irasci esse tuum thou maist not beleeue, that to be angry is thy part. Heere tuum is in the Accusatiue case after esse, because afore esse is an accusatiue. For the infinitiue moode or Clause which may bee the nominatiue to a verbe, r. 216. If so be the verbe bee turned into the infintiue r. 212. It also must be conceiued for to bee in the accusatiue. For a clause or a verbe being in a place of a nominatiue to a verbe, or of a substantiue to an adiectiue, or of an antecedent to a relatiue, is to be conceiued as nihil vndeclined, and so to be conceiued to be in such a case, as the Construction of speach requireth. 315. Verbes that betoken to esteeme or regard, gouerne a genitiue which commonly hath or else may haue the token as, afore it: as probitas ducitur parui honesty is reckoned little worth. Pecunia passim fit plurimi money euery where is esteemed much. Opes sunt pluris nunc quàm olim riches are of more value now than in times past. Paleæ pendo terrestres diuitias I account earthly riches as chaffe. 316. It is to be noted that the word of value is commonly placed afore the verbe whereof it is gouerned. 317. The verbe æstimo sometimes gouerneth an ablatiue, as magno vbique virtus est æstimanda vertue is to be esteemed of great price euery where. 318. These genitiues betokening the value, flocei of a locke of wooll, nauci of a nut shell or pill, nihili of nothing, pili of an hayre, assis of a farthing, hujus thus much, teruncij a farthing, are properly added to the verbes æstimo to esteeme, pendo to weigh, facio to make reckoning of: as non hujus facio illum qui me pili æstimat, I regard him not thus much, who esteemed me as a haire. 319. These be speciall phrases, wherein are as it were genitiues betokening the value, as æqui boni consulo I regard as iust good, æqui boni facio I account as iust good, that is, I take in good part. 320. Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, or quitting,

will gouerne a genitiue case signifying, the crime, cause, or thing whereof one is accused, condemned, or warned: in stead of which genitiue is sometimes an ablatiue with or without a prepositiõ: as incusat alterum probri he accuseth another of dishonesty. Admonendus es de ea re thou art to be admonished of that matter. Absolutus est furto he is quit of the felony. 321. Vterque both, nullus none, alter another, neuter neither of the two, alius another, ambo both, and an adiectiue of the superlatiue degree, doe stand with their substantiues alwayes in the ablatiue case gouerned of any of the next aboue said verbes, sometimes with a prepositiõ afore them, and sometimes without one. As de plurimis simul accusaris thou art accused of many thinges at once. Admonitus est nullo crimine he is admonished of no crime. 322. Satago to haue enough to doe about, misereor to haue pitty on, misereſco to haue compassiõ on, gouerne a genitiue: as rerum suarum satagit he hath enough to doe about his owne things, miserere mei haue pitty on me. 323. Somtimes, but seldome misereor and misereſco gouerne a datiue, as misereſce pauperibus haue compassiõ on the poore. 324. Reminiſcor to remember, obliuiſcor to forget, recordor to call to minde, memini to remember, gouerne a genitiue or an accusatiue. As recordor pueritiam I call to minde Childhood, obliuiſcor carminis I forget the verse. 325. Sometimes memini hath after him an ablatiue with the prepositiõ de, and then he signifieth not onely a remembrance of one in ones minde, but also a mentioning or speaking of one: as memini de te I spake of thee. 326. Potior to obtaine, gouerneth somtimes a genitiue, and sometimes an ablatiue, as potior vrbis I conquer the Citty, potior voto I obtaine the desire. 327. All manner of verbes put acquisitiuely, that is to say, with these tokens to or for after them will haue a datiue case of that thing, whereunto something is procured after what sort soeuer: as habeo huic I haue for this man, fascinat mihi

agnos

agnos he bewitcheth to me the lambes. 328. Verbes signifying to profit or disprofit, to compare, to giue or restore, to promise or to pay, to command or shew, to trust to obey or to be against, to threaten or to be angry with, gouerne a datiue case of that thing, whereunto it is done, as the verbe signifieth: and commonly the word thus gouerned either hath, or may in sence haue the token to, put afore it: as incommodo tibi I disprofit thee, adæquauit aduenam mihi he hath matched a foreiner to me, restitue rem mihi restore the thing to me, hæc tibi promitto I promise these things to thee, imperat cuique he cōmandeth euery one, dominatur agricolis he swayeth Husbandmen, ne credas intrepido beleeue not one nothing frighted, obtemperat magistratui he obeyeth the Magistrate, succenset manui hee is angry with the hand. 329. Many verbes of the most next afore said significations gouerne other cases. 330. Some verbes of profiting gouerne an accusatiue: as quies juuat fessum rest delighteth the weary one, conducit ad victum ventris it is profitable to the feeding of the belly, confert ad eloquentiam it auayleth to eloquence. 331. Verbes of comparing somtimes gouerne an ablatiue: as comparo Virgilium cum Homero I compare Virgil with Homer. 332. And somtimes they gouerne an accusatiue, with ad afore it: as si ad eum comparatur if he be compared vnto him. 333. These verbes also following haue a diuers construction: Dono to bestow, impertio to bestow, aspergo to sprinckle, insterno to spread ouer. 334. Consulo to giue Counsell gouerneth a datiue; but signifying to aske counsell gouerneth an accusatiue, and signifying to prouide or doe for, gouerneth a datiue: as Consule viro counsell the man, consule medicum aske counsell of the physitian, consule saluti prouide for health: also signifying to determine gouerneth an accusatiue with in afore it: as consulis in illum thou determinest against him. 335. When metuo, or timeo, or formido to feare, haue after thē a datiue

or an ablatiue with de afore it, it meaneth a fearing of one for his good. But if an accusatiue or ablatiue with a afore it, it meaneth a fearing of one for ones owne or anothers safety: as metuo tibi I feare thee, that is, I am carefull for thee least, &c. timeo te I feare thee, that is, least thou hurtest me, &c. 336. Tempeto to rule, moderor to moderate, gouerne a datiue or an accusatiue. 337. Refero to make relation gouerneth sometimes a datiue, and sometimes an accusatiue with ad afore it. 338. Mitto to send, likewise is construed sometimes with a datiue, and sometimes with an accusatiue hauing ad afore it. 339. Do tibi literas signifieth I giue or send a letter to thee, meaning that thou shouldest beare it to some one. But do ad te literas, I giue or send a letter to thee, meaning that thou shouldest read it. Some obserue that mitto and refero hauing after them the word literas, with a datiue or an accusatiue of the person, hath the proportionable signification with do, hauing after him a datiue or an accusatiue, and the word literas, or another word of the same signification. 340. Some verbs of resisting admit also a diuers construction, gouerning sometimes an ablatiue with cum afore it: as hæc fratri mecum non conueniunt, these things sadge not well to my brother and me. Sæuis inter se conuenit vrsis, there is an agreement to sauage Beares among themselues. Adamas dissidet cum magnete, the adamant disagreeth with the loadstone. Certat cum illo, he contendeth with him. 341. Auscultо to be ruled by, gouerneth a datiue, but signifying to listen vnto, gouerneth an accusatiue. 342. The verbe sum with all his compounds, possum excepted, gouerneth a datiue: as multa desunt mihi, many things are wanting to me. 343. Also the verbe sum, is oftentimes set for habeo to haue, and then the word, that seemeth in the English to be the nominatiue case, is put into the datiue; and the word, that seemeth to be the accusatiue, is put into the nominatiue: as est mihi Lexicon, I haue a

Dictionarie,

Dictionarie. 344. But if ſum ſo ſignifying be turned into the infinitiue moode by r. 212. Then the ſaid nominatiue is turned into the accuſatiue: as ſcio tibi non eſſe pennam, I know that thou haſt not a penne. In the ſaid examples for to Engliſh them literally, it would bee thus. There is to me a Dictionarie. I know that a penne is not to thee. 345. Alſo if ſum haue after him a word ſeeming by the Engliſh to be a nominatiue, and another word to be in the datiue, by r. 342. Then the word that ſeemeth the nominatiue, is oftentimes put into the datiue: as Rex pius eſt rei publicæ ornamento, a godly King is an ornament to the Commonwealth. Sum tibi præſidio, I am to thee a ſafegard. 346. Many other verbes may in ſuch manner ſpeaking gouerne a double datiue caſe, one of the perſon by r. 327. And another of the thing, by this rule: as do tibi veſtem pignori, I giue to thee the garment for a pawne. Nemo debet accipere ſibi mimos fauori, no man ought to receiue ſcoffers to himſelfe into fauour. Speras tibi laudi fore, quod mihi vitio vertis, thou hopeſt that that will be a praiſe to thee, which thou imputeſt a fault to me. 347. Sometimes theſe datiues tibi, ſibi, mihi, and likewiſe other words, are vſed for no neceſſitie, but for pleaſure: as iugulo hunc ſuo ſibi gladio, I ſtab this man with his owne ſword. 348. The verbe ſuppetit ſignifying there is ſufficient, is conſtrued like the verbe ſum, ſignifying to haue: as, non eſt pauper cui ſuppetit rerum vſus, he is not poore, who hath plenty of things to vſe: or thus literally, he is not poore, to whom there is ſufficient vſe of things. 349. Verbes compounded with ſatis, bene, malè, præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, or inter, gouerne a datiue caſe o the caſuall word after them, anſwering to the queſtion to whom or to what made immediately after them: as ſatisfac mihi ſatisfie mee. Benefac parentibus, doe well to parents. Malefac nemini, doe euill to no body. Præluxi maioribus, I haue excelled auncetors. Ne manum admoliaris Gallo, lay

not forcibiely an hand on the Locke. Conuixit nobis, hee hath liued with vs. Nunquid patri ſubolet, whether doth father perceiue any thing: or whether any thing somewhat ſmelleth or ſauoureth to father. Antefero pacem bello, I preferre peace before war. Poſthabeo famæ pæcuniam, I esteeme lesse of mony than a good name. Poſt poſui mea ſeria illorum ludo, I haue ſet my serious matters after their paſtime. It is also vſed, Poſthabuit ſuum commodum præ meo commodo, hee hath made small reckoning of his owne commodity in comparison of my benefit. Obtruditur mihi, he is thrust vpon me. Impendet omnibus periculum, danger hangeth ouer all. Interfuit huic negotio, he was present at this buſineſſe.

350. Præco to goe before, anteeo to excell, præcedo to goe before, præcurro to runne before, præuertor to preuent, præuincio to binde before, doe gouerne commonly an accuſatiue: multos virorum anteit ſapientia, hee goeth afore or excelleth many men in wiſedome. 351. Alſo præſto to excell, ſometimes gouerneth an accuſatiue, as præſtat ingenio alius alium, one excelleth another in wit. 352. Interdico to forbid, gouerneth ſometimes an ablatiue of the thing, when as it hath afore it a datiue of the ſufferer: as interdixit mihi aqua et igni, he forbad me water and fire. 353. The caſuall word immediately following noceo to hurt, parco to ſpare, fauco to fauour, indulgeo to cocker, placeo to pleaſe, diſpliceo to diſpleaſe, adulor to flatter, palpor to cologue with, blandior to fawne on, is in the datiue. 354. The caſuall word after lædo to hurt, and iubeo to bid, is in the accuſatiue.

9. 355. The caſuall word hauing no token afore it, and comming next after a verbe, and anſwering to the queſtion whom or what made after the verbe, is in the accuſatiue caſe, vnleſſe one of the rules aboue, or one of the rules beneath, require otherwiſe. 356. Sometimes verbes neuter haue the caſuall word after them of their owne ſignification, in the ablatiue caſe: as, obijt morte repentina,

repentina, hee died a ſuddaine death. 357. Certaine verbes gouerne an accuſatiue not very properly but figuratiuely: as vox ſonat hominem, the voyce ſheweth thee to bee a man. Simulant curios et viuunt bacchanalia, they counterfeit the curii or continent men, and liue Bacchus feastings, or in ryot and banquetting. Sapit mare it hath a taſte or ſmacke of the ſea. Olet paſtillos, hee ſmelleth of ſweete balls, &c. 358. Verbes of asking, calling, teaching, araying, and celo to conceale, conſulo I counſell, facio to make, poſco to demaund, oro to intreate, obteſtor humbly to beſeech, flagito to require earneſtly, hortor to aduiſe of, præſto to declare himſelfe, &c. ſometimes gouerne two accuſatiue caſes, one of the perſon, and another of the thing: as conſulo te hanc rem, I counſell thee this matter. Præſta te virum, ſhew thy ſelfe a man. Quod te hortor, which thing I aduiſe thee. Induit ſe calceos, hee put on his Shooes, or hee put on himſelfe the Shooes. 359. Verbes of asking ſometimes change one of thoſe accuſatiues into an ablatiue as ſuſpicionem iſtam ex illis quære get this ſuſpition of them. 360. And verbes of araying ſometimes change one of the accuſatiues into an ablatiue or datiue: as induo te tunica vel tibi tunicam I put on thy coate: or more literally, I clad thee with a coate, or I put a coate on thee. 361. All verbes require an ablatiue caſe of the inſtrument, or of the cauſe, or of the manner of doing or being, commonly hauing the token with afore it: but the ablatiue caſe of the Cauſe, hath commonly the token for afore it: as ferit eum gladio he ſmiteth him with a ſword, taceo metu I hold peace for feare, annus conuertitur nullo ſono the yeare is turned about with no ſound. 362. Sometimes afore the ablatiue caſe betokening the cauſe or manner of doing, there is added a prepoſition: as baccharis præ ebrietate thou rageſt like a mad man for very drunkennes, tractauit hominem cum ſumma humanitate, he hath intreated the man with very great courteſie.

363. The

363. The word of price is put after verbes in the ablatiue case: as emi nuce I bought for a nut, victoria stetit multo sanguine, the victory cost much bloud. 364. These ablatiues vili at a lowe rate, or no value, paulo for little, minimo for as little as may be, magno for great or much, nimio for ouermuch, plurimo for very much, dimidio for halfe, duplo for double, are thus vsed words of price oftentimes without any substantiue expressed to them: as, triticum vænit vili, wheate is sold at a lowe rate. Fames constat paruo, hunger costeth little. 365. But these words comming without substantiues, are vsed words of price thus in the genitiue, tanti for so much, quanti for how much, pluris for more, minoris for lesse, tantiuis for so great as yee list, tantidem for so much, quantilibet for as great as may bee, quanticunque for how great so euer: as, tanti eris alijs, quanti tibi fuisti, thou shalt bee of such price to others, as thou hast beene to thy selfe. 366. But these words hauing a substantiue comming with them, are put into the ablatiue, as, minori, precio vendidi, quàm emi: I haue sold for lesser price, than I haue bought. 367. The verbe valeo to be worth, sometimes gouerneth an accusatiue; as non valet obolum it is not worth an halfpeny. 368. Carius dearer, viliùs cheaper, melius better, pejus worse, are aduerbes vsed somtimes in stead of wordes of price: as emeram viliùs I had bought it cheaper. 369. Verbes of plenty or scarcenes, filling, emptying, loading, or vnloading, doe gouerne an ablatiue case of the casuall word, which answereth to the question whereof, made after the verbe: and sometimes that casuall word hath no token afore it, sometimes it hath with, and sometimes it hath of, afore it: as cares virtute thou wantest vertue, expleo te fabulis I fill thee with fables, leuabo te hoc onere I will ease thee of this burthen. 370. And those verbes somtimes gouerne a genitiue: as eget defensionis he needeth defence, impletur ferinæ he is filled with venison, seruum participauit consilij hee hath made

made the seruant priuy of the counsell. 371. Fungor to performe, fruor to enioy, vtor to vse, abutor to abuse, lætor to be glad at, gaudeo to reioyce in or at, dignor to vouchsafe or to thinke worthy, muto to change, munero to recompence, numero to account, communico to communicate or make partaker, afficio to affect, prosequor to prosecute, vescor to eate, supersedeo to giue ouer or surcease from, impertio impertior to impart, nitor to leane or to trust to, glorior to boast of, delector to be delighted in, epulor to banquet with, gouerne likewise an ablatiue case: as vescor carne I eate flesh, supersedeo disputatione I giue ouer disputation. Mutat quadrata rotundis hee changeth squared thinges for round things. Communicabo te mensa mea I will giue thee meate at my table, or make thee partaker of my table. 372. Prosequor and afficio doe make elegant phrases: as prosequor te amore I loue thee, prosequor te laude I praise thee, &c. Afficio te gaudio I make thee glad, afficio te supplicio I punish thee &c. 373. The verbe mereor to deserue, construed with the Aduerbes bene well, malè ill, meliùs better, pejùs worse, optimè as well as may be, pessimè as ill as may be, gouerneth an ablatiue case, with de afore it: as pessimè de ecclesia meruit he hath deserued as ill as may be of the Church. 374. Verbes that betoken receiuing, or distance, or taking away gouerne an ablatiue with à, ab, è, ex or de, afore it: and sometimes a datiue: as accepit literas à Petro hee hath receiued letters of Peter. Audiui ex nuncio I heard of the messenger. Discede seni depart from the old man. 375. Verbes of comparing or exceeding, may haue an ablatiue case of the word, the signifieth that measure of exceeding: as præfero hunc multis gradibus, I preferre this man by many degrees. 376. A noune, or a pronoune substantiue ioyned with a participle expressed or vnderstood, and hauing no token afore it, nor depending begottenly on any word, nor being nominatiue case vnto any verbe, is put in the ablatiue case absolutely:

lutely: as Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt the King comming, the enemies fled. Me duce vinces I being Captaine thou shalt ouercome. In which example existente the participle is vnderstood. Nunciatis virum venisse & mulierem obiisse, gaudebam: being reported that a man came, and a woman departed, I reioyced. In which example, the participle is plurall because it hath two speaches, whereunto it respecteth: and as was afore said, a speach being substantiue to an adiectiue, or an antecedent to a relatiue, or a nominatiue case to a verbe, it is to be conceiued a substantiue vndeclined, and so in some case; and here the speaches being neither nominatiue afore a verbe, nor accusatiue afore an infinitiue moode, must bee conceiued to be in the ablatiue case absolute or vndepending; and therefore the participle is in
377.580 the ablatiue case. 377. The ablatiue absolute may be resolued into a nominatiue, & the participle into a verbe with a conuenient Coniunction afore it: as dum venirit rex whiles the King did come. Si ego dux fuero if I shall be a Captaine.
Postquam nunciata erant quòd plato venit & Iohannes abiuit,
378.1846 illa gaudebat. 378. By the figure Synecdoche all nounes ad-
2628 iectiues signifying any property, also passiue and neuter verbes signifying any person, may gouerne an accusatiue or ablatiue signifying the place, wherein is the property or passion: as æger pedes vel pedibus sicke in the feet. Doleo caput vel capite I am pained in the head. Truncatus membra bipenni cut shorter the members with a twibill. Est albus dentes he is white the teeth, or he hath white teeth. Rubet capil-
379.2089 los he is red the haire, or hath red haire. 370. The Latines vse many phrases, that are proper to the Greekes: as cætera lætus glad in other respects: cætera is gouerned of the preposition secundùm vnderstood: as lætus secundúm cætera glad according to other matters. 380. Ango to vexe, pendeo
380.1847 to doubt, desipio to dote, discrucior to be sore tormented, gouerne a genitiue englished like an ablatiue: as angis te animi

animi thou vexest thy selfe in minde. Pendet animi he doubteth in minde. Desipit mentis he doteth in mind. Discruciatur mentis he is sore troubled in minde. 381. A verbe compounded sometimes requireth the case of the prepositiõ that he is compounded withall: as adeo locos I goe vnto places. 381.643
382. Verbes compounded with à, ab, ad, con, de, è, ex, in. sometimes haue their like prepositiõ afore the casuall word after them: aduoco abo amicos ad hoc epulum I will call friends vnto this banquet. 382.1982
383. Sometimes after a verbe ỳ prepositiõ in, or others may be vnderstood & not expressed, when as their absence will not cause obscurity or ambiguity: as habeo te loco parentis I haue thee in place of a father. Discessit magistratu he departed from the magistracy. 383.642
384. Nounes common, & names of Countries, or Shires, haue most commonly afore them a prepositiõ, if they follow a verbe, ỳ signifieth motion or action in a place, to a place, frõ a place, or by a place: as venio ad te, I come to thee. Viuo in Anglia, I liue in England. 384.605
385. But euery proper name of a place, as of a Citie, Towne, Village, or a Mannor or Farme house, hauing a peculiar name, wherein ỳ action is said to be done, is in the genitiue case, if it be of the first or second declension, & of the singular number: as studet Oxoniæ, he studieth in Oxford. 385.602
386. But if the proper name of a place be of ỳ third declension, or of the plurall number, it is put into the datiue case, & somtimes into the ablatiue: as vixit Athenis, he hath liued in Athens. Erat Carthagine, he was at Carthage. 386.604
387. These genitiues humi on the ground, domi in or at home, militiæ in warre, belli in warre, are vsed likewise, as proper names of places: as esto salubre consilium domi, let there be wholesome counsaile at home. 387.603
388. But domi signifying home, and vsed in the aforesaid sence, will admit none other adiectiues to be adioyned to him, but meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, or alienæ another mans: for any other adiectiue put to it, causeth it to be vsed as a cõmon noune. 388.1986
389. And if the 389.606

proper name of a place hath the token to afore it, it is to be in the accusatiue: as equito Cantabrigiam, I ride to Cam-
390.608 bridge. 390. And if the proper name hath from or by afore it, following a verbe, signifying motion from a place or by a place, it is to be in the ablatiue: as proficiscar Bathonia Bri-
391.605 607 609 stoliam, I will trauaile by Bath to Bristow. 391. The word rus the Country is in like manner vsed, as hauing in or at afore it, it is in the datiue or ablatiue: hauing to afore it, is in the accusatiue: hauing from or by afore it, is in the ablatiue after verbes of the afore-said nature: as habito ruri, I dwell in the Country. Ibo rus, I will goe into the Country.
392.607 609 Discedam rure, I will depart from the Country. 392. Domus home, likewise hauing to afore it, expressed or vnderstood, is to be in the accusatiue: and hauing from or by afore it, is to be in the ablatiue: as curro domum, I runne home. Exijt
393.600 domo, he went from home. 393. The word importing space betweene place and place, is commonly put after verbes in the accusatiue case: as pedem hinc ne discesseris, go thou not
394.1881 a foot hence. 394. Somtimes the word of the space of place is put in the ablatiue: as, abest ab vrbe quingentis millibus passuum, he is distant from the Citie fiue hundred thousand
395.1882 paces. 395. In the phrase abest bidui he is distant two dayes iourney, is vnderstood spacium or spacio space, itinere or iter iourney. And the word of space, answereth vnto the que-
396.598 stion how farre made afore it. 396. The casuall word import-ing part of time, is put after verbes commonly in the abla-tiue, but seldome in the accusatiue: and it answereth vnto the question when: as quis sapit omnibus horis, who is wise
397.1874 at all houres? 397. But nounes betokening continuall terme of time without ceasing or intermission, are common-ly put in the accusatiue, and seldome in the ablatiue: and it answereth vnto the question how long, made afore it: as sum commoratus mensem Londini, I soiourned a moneth in
398.1880 London. 398. These speaches also are vsed about time, in

paucis

paucis diebus, within a few dayes. De die, by day. De nocte, by night. Promitto in diem, I promise against a day. Commodo in mensem, I lend for a moneth. Annos ad quinquaginta natus, about fifty yeares old, or born about fifty yeares. Per tres annos studui, I haue studied about three yeares. Puer id ætatis, a boy of that age. Non plùs triduum or triduo, not more than the space of three dayes. Tertio vel ad tertium calendas vel calendarum, about the third of the Calends. 399. A verbe passiue will haue after him an ablatiue case with a preposition; and sometimes a datiue: but both ablatiue and datiue are of the doer: as Virgilius legitur à me, Virgil is read of me. Fama petatur tibi, the fame may bee sought of thee. 400. Which said ablatiue or datiue, may be resolued into the nominatiue, if the verbe be made actiue: as ego lego Virgilium, I read Virgil. Tu petas famam, thou maist seeke the fame. 401. The participles passiue most vsually haue the word of the doer after them in the datiue case: as auditus mihi, heard of me. Obliuiscendus illis, to be forgotten of them. 402. Any other casuall word, sauing the word betokening the doer, after a verbe passiue is put into that case, as his actiue will gouerne: as accusaris peccati, thou art accused of sin. Doceberis artem, thou shalt be vntaught the Art. 403. Vapulo to be beaten, væneo to be sold, liceo to be prized exulo to be banished, fio to bee made, haue after them an ablatiue case of the doer with a preposition afore it: and some of them are read with a datiue of the doer: as fiet ab illo it shall bee done by him. Licet omnibus it is prized of or by all men. 404. A verbe impersonall hath no nominatiue case vnto him, and this word it or there is commonly his signe. 405. If neither it, nor there, be afore the impersonall, then the word that seemeth to be the nominatiue, shall be in such case, as the impersonall gouerneth: as mihi libet I list, or it listeth me, tibi licet thou maist, or it is lawfull for thee. 406. Oportet with his accusatiue signifieth personally

as with a nominatiue: as oportet me I must, or it behoo-
407.613. ueth mee, oportet seruos seruants must. 407. Interest it ma-
keth matter, refert it skilleth or booteth, est it concerneth or
behoooueth, require the next casuall word following them
to be in the genitiue case: as interest Episcopi it concerneth a
408.614. Bishop. 408. But the speach mine, thine, his owne, our, your,
or whose, behalfe, or part, or matter; or the speach mee, thee,
himselfe, vs, you, whome, immediately following either of
those impersonals is to be in the ablatiue feminine singular
with re thing, or parte part vnderstood vnto mea, tua, sua, no-
stra, vestra or cuja: as tuâ refert it is expedient for thee. Cujâ
409.615. intererit whom or whose behalfe will it concerne. 409. These
genitiues tanti for so much, quanti for how much, magni for
much or great, parui for little or small, quanticunque for
how great soeuer, tantidem for so much: as magni refert it is
greatly to be regarded. Vestra parui interest, it little toucheth
410.615. you. 410. Also it is said, interest ad laudem meam, it belong-
411.616. eth to my commendation. 411. These impersonals accidit
it falleth out, certum est it is sure, contingit it chanceth, con-
stat it is manifestly knowne, confert it helpeth, competit it
agreeth or is conuenient, conducit it is good and auaile-
able, conuenit it is meete, placet it pleaseth, displicet it dis-
pleaseth, dolet it greeueth, expedit it is expedient, euenit it
happeneth, liquet it is cleare, libet it contenteth or liketh,
licet it is lawfull, nocet it hurteth, obest it hindereth, prodest
it profiteth, præstat it is better, patet it is open, stat it is re-
solued, restat it remaineth, benefit it happeneth well, malefit
it happeneth ill, satisfit it is satisfied, supersest it remaineth,
sufficit it is sufficient, vacat there is leasure, gouerne a da-
tiue case: as non vacat mihi, I am not at leasure, or there is
not leasure to me. Stat mihi, I am resolued, or it is deter-
mined by me. Dolet imprudenti dictum, it greeueth the vn-
ware one that it had beene spoken: dictum is the preterplu-
perfect tense of the infinitiue passiue, and is vsed imperso-
nally,

nally, and fuisse vntoft, is to be vnderstood. r. 237. 412. Iuvat it delighteth, decet it becommeth and his compounds, delectat it delighteth, gouerne an accusatiue, as dedecet viros it becommeth not men. 413. Attinet it belongeth, pertinet it appertaineth, spectat it tendeth vnto or lyeth vpon, gouerne an accusatiue with ad afore it: as pertinet ad me, it pertaineth to me. 414. It is also said pertinet in vtramque partem, it pertaineth to both parts. 415. Pœnitet it repenteth, tædet it irketh or wearieth, miseret it pitieth, misereſcit it hath compassion on, pudet it shameth, piget it grieueth, besides an accusatiue gouerne sometimes a genitiue: as piget me fratris, it grieueth me for my brother. 416. Impersonals of the passiue voice formed of neuters, do gouerne such case as doe the neuters, whence they come: as parcatur sumptui, let there be spared cost. 417. A verbe impersonall of the passiue voice gouerneth like case as other verbs passiue doe, of the doer: as ab hostibus pugnatur it is fought by the enemies. 418. The ablatiue of the doer is sometimes not expressed with the impersonall but vnderstood: as certatur maxima vi it is contended with greatest force, ab illis by them is vnderstood. 419. A verbe impersonall of the passiue voyce may be vsed for any person of either number, and that by vertue of the ablatiue of the doer added to it: as statur à me I stand, statur à te thou standest, statur à principe the Prince standeth, statur à nobis wee stand, statur à vobis yee stand, statur à regibus kings doe stand. 420. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the verbe being a verbe neuter, it may oftentimes be changed into the impersonall in tur; as in ignem posita est virgo, & fletur à mulieribus the virgin is put into the fire, and the women weepe. 421. One and the same verbe or adiectiue may in one sentence gouerne diuers cases by sundry rules: as dedit mihi vestem pignori te præsente, propria manu he deliuered a garment to me to gage, thou being present with his owne hand, dedit gouerneth mihi, r. 328. And vestem r. 355. And

pignori

pignori,r. 346. And te,r. 376. And manu,r. 361. Redimitus tempora lauro à matre compassed about the temples with a bay tree by the mother, redimitus gouerneth tempora,r. 378. Lauro,r. 361. à matre,r. 285. 399. 422. Prepositions hauing no casuall word, whom they may gouerne, are aduerbes: as qui ante non cauet, post dolebit he that beware th not afore, shall be sory afterward. 423. The coniunctions that ioyne like cases together cõmonly, haue not ỳ effect, whẽ as the words by Art otherwise require to bee: as emi solido & pluris I haue bought for a shilling and more; solido is in one case, r. 363. And pluris in another, r. 365. Vixi Romæ et Venetijs, I haue liued at Rome and at Uenice. Romæ is in one case, r. 385. And Venetijs is in another, r. 386. Descendit in aures patris et meas, it sinketh into the eares of father and mine. Patris is in one cáse, r. 224. And meas in another, r. 204. 244. 424. An infinitiue is sometimes vsed for a noune substantiue: as velle suum cuique est, euery one hath his owne liking.

10. 425. Sometimes words haue letters or syllables added to their beginning, as gnatus a sonne, for natus: tetuli I haue borne, for tuli. 426. Sometimes a letter or syllable is tooke from a words beginning, as ruit he rushed out, for eruit. Temnere to contemne for contemnere. 427. Sometimes they are put into a words middle, as relligio for religio religion. Induperator for Imperator an Emperator. 428. Sometimes they are taken forth of a words middle: as abijt for abiuit he departed. Dixti for dixisti thou hast said. 429. Somtimes they are put to a words end, as dicier to be spoken, for dici. 430. Sometimes they are taken from a words end, as dixtin for dixtine whether hast thou said. 431. Sometimes of wordes belonging vnto the same thing, the latter is in the genitiue: as vrbs Antiochiæ the Citty Antiochia or of Antiochia. 432. A word in the singular number importing many, hath sometimes the verbe or adiectiue answering to him in the plurall number: as pars abeunt part doe depart,

depart, vterque læsi both hurt. 433. Cum signifying with, a- 433. 2039. 2031.
for an ablatiue, which with may be turned into and, some-
times causeth the verbe or adiectiue respecting thereunto
for to be plurall: as ego cum fratre sumus candidi I with
brother or and brother are white. 434. Sometimes vnder a 434. 2040. 2042.
singular masculine and a person of a verbe singular is im-
plyed a feminine also and a plurall: as vterque nudus jacet
both lyeth naked, meaning man and woman. 435. Some- 435. 2044. 2042. 2049.
times in sence onely there is concord: as alter alterius onera
portate beare yee one anothers burdens. Alter in alterius ja-
ctantes lumina vultus one casting his eies on ỹ countenances
of another. Alter alterius peccata operiamus let vs hide one a-
nothers sins. Populus conuiuit, alij in penuria, alij in delicijs,
the people liue together, some in penury, others in delights.
436. Sometimes many nominatiue cases doe stand toge- 436. 2050.
ther, and there is but one verbe expressed to them, which a-
greeth with the nearest nominatiue to it; but vnto all the
other nominatiues the verbe is to be vnderstood: Num ni-
hil te potestas regis, nihil validi milites, nihil turris alta, nihil
strenui equites mouerunt whether the power of the king
hath mooued thee nothing, the valiant Soldiers nothing,
the high tower nothing, the stout horsemen nothing? 437. 437. 2048.
Likewise is it with an adiectiue: as illius domus, illius pra-
ta, illius agri, illius herbæ sunt bonæ his house is good, his me-
dowes, his fieldes, his herbes. 438. But when comparison 438. 2061.
or likenes is, the verbe or adiectiue agreeth with the remo-
ter substantiue: as ego melius quàm tu scribo I write better
than thou. 439. Somtimes one case is put for another: as 439. 2084.
id genus, quod genus, omne genus, &c. for ejus generis of that
kinde, cujus generis of which kinde, omnis generis of euery
kinde. 440. Somtimes in the latine there are fewer words 440. 2091.
than the english admitteth, & that is called Eclipsis: some-
times there are more wordes than the english speach and
phrase can well admit, and that is called Pleonasmus: some-
times the Latine is in one gender, number, &c. and the eng-

lish in another, and that is called Enallage. But the plaine a-
foze mentioned Concozd, & gouernment being vnderstood,
all other manner of speaches differing from the said agree-
ments and constructions, will well enough be perceiued.
441. Now there followeth a miscellaneous deliuery of obser-
uations, and h is accounted in Latine no letter, but onely
foz a note of aspiration, see r. 111. 442. The greater charac-
ters of letters written alone, stand sometimes foz proper
names, and sometimes foz other speciall wozds: as M. foz
marcus, T.C. foz tua clementia thy gentlenes. 443. The vow-
els æ, and œ, not hauing ouer them two points, r. 199. are
dipthongs, both sounded e: as in cælum an instrument to
carue oz graue with, and in cœlum heauen. 444. Deriuati-
ons and compositions of wozds is so manifold, as that it
can not be deliuered in few rules, therefoze they will best be
discerned by reading through the Dictionary. 445. The
two Citties Sardes and Tralles being in the nominatiue
plurall are read Sardis Trallis. 446. In the latine Bible of the
ancient translation, & in other like ancient latine authoz
many wozds &c. occurre, which latter authoz vse not, nei-
ther doe Grammers now obserue: as exiet he shall goe out,
foz exibit, &c. and such abolete speakings are not to be imi-
tated, at least very seldome. 447. Also there are very few
rules in grammer so generall oz vniuersall, but they haue
exceptions, although not mentioned in the grammer: as in
Lilie; hee saith that all nounes in um are neuter: but men
and womens names in um are not so: as in vse of
authoz it is most manifest. 448. Macte goe on, and in the
vocatiue plurall macti goe yee on, oz well proceed yee, is vsed
with an ablatiue: as macte virtute goe on prosperously in
vertue; it is also vsed with an infinitiue: as macte amare
loue exceedingly. 449. There are many of such elegant lati-
nismes which Cooper & also Thomasius haue collected, that
are to be vsed: of which Latinismes many rendzed literally
doe lose the grace, which they haue in Latine: as susque de-

que

que habeo I am indifferent or at a point, hoc nihil ad rhombum facit this maketh nothing to the matter, which we haue in controuersie, vesci bis cocta crambe to eat a colewort twice sod, that is, to doe that as is grieuous or tedious or irksome to be done. 450. Solito signifying than is wont or accustomed, is a word onely vsed in the ablatiue after comparatiues: as plus solito more than is wont. 451. Chaos a mingle mangle is a neuter, and hath in the datiue and ablatiue chao, and is said in all other cases to haue but chaos. 452. Manifold is the signification of prepositions, and many elegancies doe they make: as à, afore an ablatiue of matter oftentimes is vsed for the nominatiue of the name of an office thereunto: as à poculis est illi he is a cupbearer to him, à pedibus a lackey, ab epistolis a scribe or clerke. 453. Aduerbes of forbidding and denying are placed afore the verbe alwayes: as non est it is not, ne sæui rage not. 454. Sometimes a compounded word is diuided, one or more words put betweene and it is called tmesis: as quæ meo cunque animo libitum est facere what things soeuer it hath listed my minde to doe or make. 455. Somtimes one letter is put for another: as olli for illi to him, gerundus for gerendus to be followed. 456. Sometimes one part of speach is put for another: as etsi nullus dixeris although thou hast not said, here nullus is put for non. 457. Somtimes the kindes of each part of speach are changed: as placidam nutritor oliuam nourish thou the pleasant Oliue tree, here the passiue nutritor is put for the actiue nutrito: whence some obserue, that the ancient Latines gaue vnto actiue verbes a medium voice, imitating the antient Greekes, ye is, vnder the passiue termination they meant sometimes an actiue signification. 458. And the putting of one accident for another: as case, number, gender, person, moode, tense one for another, is in olde authors somtimes: as in the speach nostros vidisti flentis ocellos: flentis is put for flentiũ. Nemo est tam doctus, qui non cognouerit elementa no man is so learned which hath

not known rudiments. Cognouerit is put for cognouit, &c. 459. whē an adiectiue is made neuter, his substātiue being put into the genitiue case, then the relatiue repeating that, agreeth not with the genitiue substantiue, but with the said neuter adiectiue: as non videmus manticæ, quod in tergo est, we see not that wallet, which is on the backe: quod agreeth with id vnderstood afore manticæ, r. 237. 231. 460. Id quod is vsed for quod, when it recollecteth the speach afore going: & alio id without quod, is vsed in like manner for quod: as sed eas Latinas priùs factas scisse se, id verò pernegat, but that he knew those afore made Latine, which indeede he vtterly denieth. Disputant de ceremonijs, id quod vsu venit inter immisericordes, they dispute of ceremonies, which happeneth oft among vnmercifull ones. 461. The verbe that may be vnderstood by the context of a former speach, is concealed often in a question; as, quos ego, whom I; puniam will punish, is vnderstood. 462. And in like speaches both verbe and his nominatiue are vnderstood; as hæc hæctenus these things hitherto: vnderstand diximus wee haue spoken. 463. Vbi where, and vnde whence, supply sometimes the place of a relatiue: as digna res est, vbi intendas neruos tuos, the matter is worthy, wherein thou maist set thy forces. Dic eum esse causam, vnde aurum petitur, say that he is the cause, by whom gold is craued. 464. The adverbe quà is construed with a genitiue: as quàm expedita sunt consilia tua, quà itineris, quà nauigationis, &c. How ready are thy counsels, what for the iourney, what for the Nauigation, &c. 465. Verball nounes sometimes gouerne such case, as doe the verbes whence they come: as Christiana religio est obtemperatio legibus diuinis, Christian Religion is an obedience to Gods lawes. 466. Sometimes adiectiues that gouerne a datiue case, gouerne also a gerund in do; as opportunus augendo exercitum, meete for increasing the Army. 467. And so doe some verbes, that gouerne a datiue: as, do operam quærendo gemmam, I giue endeauour vnto seeking the pearle. 468. Some obserue,

ſerue, that proper names of a place, hauing to afore them, may haue afore it ad, if the place be neere by: as ad Geneuam pertuenit, he came through vnto Geneua. 469. Some obſerue that the gerund in dum is vſed with circa afore it, as circa poſſidendum, about poſſeſſing. 470. Alſo that eſſe is ſeldome vſed with a gerund in dum, or a future in dus, after the verbs puto, exiſtimo, cenſeo, loco, mando, curo, trado, habeo, video, dico, intelligo, arbitror, ſuſcipio, & the like: as multa intelligo pericula ſubeunda, I vnderſtand that many dangers are to be vndergone. 471. The gerund in dum hauing inter or ante afore it, ſignifieth action ſubſtantiue like, as ante diſcendum before learning. 472. The gerund in do, is vſed without a preposition after adiectiues, it ſignifying the cauſe, or manner of doing, with theſe ſignes, of, with, in, or by afore it: as incurvus ſeneſcendo crooked in waxing old. 473. The verbe malo, ſometimes gouerneth an ablatiue hauing the ſigne than afore it, as omnibus gemmis granum hordei malit Gallina, the Hen had rather or leſſereth a graine of barly than all Pearles. 474. The gerund in dum implying neceſſity, is ſometimes vſed without datiue or verbe ſubſtantiue expreſſed, as vlcera curandum wee muſt cure the vlcers. 475. The future in rus is vſed after verbes of mouing to a place, agreeing with the ſubſtantiue afore going, as Angli venerunt defenſuri Angliam, Engliſhmen came to defend England. 476. Many Greeke phraſes the Latines doe imitate, as nigræ lanarum blacke wooll, for nigræ lanæ: but opaca locorum is put for opacos locos ſhadowed places r. 231. 477. Eſt is ſometimes vſed for licet, one may: as vt multos videre eſt pecuniæ cupidos, as one may ſee many deſirous of money. And other Greciſmes are vſed, which occurring may be obſerued. 478. If two nounes of number come together, and haue a coniunction copulatiue betweene them, if neither of the numbers be ſo much as an hundred, then the leſſer number muſt be placed firſt, as duo et viginti two and twenty. 479. But if one of the numbers be an hundred or more, then

must the greater number stand first, whether a coniunction copulatiue be betweene it, yea or no: as centum et viginti, an hundred and twenty. 480. Numbers in arius, note not the multiplication of themselues, but the number of other things not named: as, centenarius lapis, a stone of an hundreth pound weight. Homo centenarius, a man of an hundreth yeares. 481. Poets or verse-makers haue certaine peculiar vsings of words, which prose-writers, they which write not in verse, vse not: as to haue an infinitiue where a gerund in di, or first supine should be, &c. as they say, studium tueri, an endeauour to maintaine, diuers from r. 290. And vado videre, I goe to see, &c. diuers from r. 306. Which, and the like are to be obserued. 482. The Latine admitteth many variations of words, speaches, &c. all tending vnto one thing or matter: as dono tibi hoc munus, I bestow this gift on thee, dono te hoc munere, I endow thee with this gift. Morior to die, excedo è vita to die. And many like there are, which are to be seene in bookes of them. 483. The verbe is placed in the end of a speach commonly, and more especially if it be a word of many sillables: as nullus Grammaticorum Lilio nostro comparatur, none of the Grammarians is compared to our Lilie. 484. The preposition vsque standing afore a casuall word, taketh ad immediately after it, as vsque ad festum, euen vnto or wel-nigh vnto ỳ feast: and sometimes vsque standeth after the casuall word ad afore it. 485. But afore proper names of places, and domus and rus, it is set after, and without ad. 486. Authors sometimes vse words in a signification and sence somewhat like that, which they properly import, but not in the very same, yet they may be properly Englished, but then they are to be conceiued for to be applied vnto the matter, but by way of likenesse: as to say prata rident, the Medowes doe laugh or smile; that is, giue forth a delectable hue: And this is called a Metaphore in Rhetoricke. 487. Sometimes a word signifying part of a thing, is put for the whole, and the whole is put for the part:

also

also sometimes as to put puppis the hindecke of a ship, for the whole ship: and to vse the word annus a yeare, for the Winter, and it is called a Synecdoche. 488. Many such like improper vsings of words there are, and they are to be learned in bookes of figures: as bibam totum poculum, I will drinke the whole cup, that is, all the drinke in the cup. And this is called a Metonymie. 489. Many words haue many significations, as Lupus signifieth a Woolfe, a snaffle, an hooke, &c. and if that signification of a word, which one remembreth, will not make good sence; then the Dictionarie is to be consulted, and that is to be taken thence, which best fitteth the content. 490. For to construe Latine, first I must read the sentence to a full point, marking all the points and proper names: Secondly, I must take first a vocatiue case, if there be any one: or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which depends of it, for to make it plaine. Thirdly, I must seeke out the principall verbe, & his nominatiue case, & take first the nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which hangeth on it, for to make it plain: then the verb with the infinitiue, or aduerb: and next the accusatiue case, or such case as the verbe properly gouernes. Lastly, all other cases in order as many as be in the sentence: as 1. the genitiue: 2. the datiue: 3. the ablatiue, according as good sense, and parsing will suffer. 491. If the Dictionary putteth by a noune substantiue æ, it is of the first declension. If i, it is of the second. If is or os, it is of the third. If vs, it is of ỳ fourth. If ei from a nominatiue in es, it is of the fift: but if it be ei from a nominatiue in vs, it is of the second. 492. There are sundry nounes, of the plurall number only; and if they end in æ, they are of the first declension: if in i of the second: if in a, and their genitiue in orum, they are of the second also: but if in a, and their genitiue be in um or ium, they are of the third. If in es, they are of the third also. If in us, or üa, they are of the fourth. If in es, and the genitiue be in erum, they are of the fift. 493. If a noune adiectiue hath by it a, um, it is de-

declined

clined like bonus. If a termination in is, it is declined like fælix. If a termination bee by it in e, it is declined like tristis. 494. If a verbe in o, hath by it as, it is declined like amo. If es, it is declined like doceo. If is, & after it ere, it is like lego. If is, and after it ire, it is like audio. 495. If a verbe in or, hath by it aris, it is like amor. If eris, and after it eri, it is like doceor. If eris, and not after it iri, it is like legor. If iris, it is like audior. 496. M.G. signifieth the masculine gender. F.G. the feminine. N.G. the neuter. Com.G. the common of two genders. 497. The syllable vnder the note ˘ is to be vttered short, but that vnder ῀ note - is to be vttered long. 498. P.B. sheweth that the first syllable of the word is short: and P.L. sheweth it to be long. 499. After a part of speach declined, is by the dictionary perceiued how it is declined, then it must be cõsidered whether it be in concord or gouernment. For in one of these euery word is, and then the rule is to be found which proueth that he ought to be so, or may be so. 500. Of a Noune substantiue there must bee knowne 1. his nominatiue singular; or plurall, if he haue no singular. 2. His gender. 3. The rule why he is put into that case, of a noune adiectiue, his nominatiue case likewise: and if his substantiue be expressed with him, then the rule for the Concord wherin he is, bee it regular or irregular, but if his Substantiue be not expressed with him, then to know the rule why he is in that case. Of the Pronounes ego, tu, sui, the same about them is to be knowne. as is about the Noune substantiue, but if it bee any other Pronoune, the same is to bee knowne about it, as is about an Idiectiue. Of a Participle the like is to bee knowne as is about a noune Idiectiue: and also of what verbe it commeth. Of a Verbe there is to bee knowne like which example he is declined: Also his moode tense, number, person, and his nominatiue case, and the Rules thereunto.

Finis.